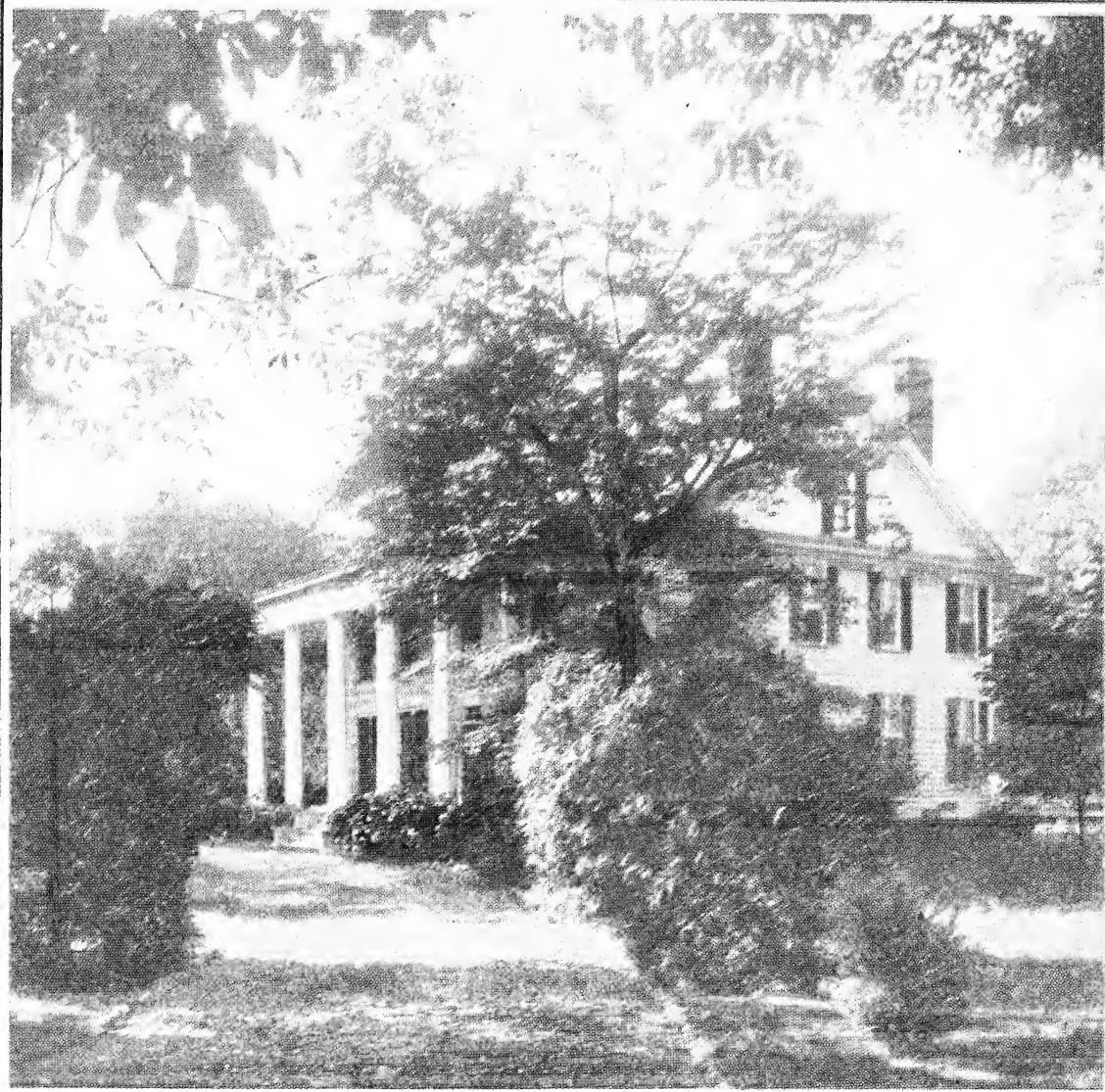


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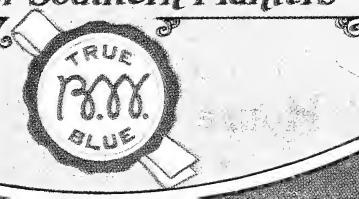
1926 Annual for Garden and Farm



"Bayside". Colonial Estate of Mrs. P. G. Hollowell, on the Pasquotank River, near Elizabeth City.

Buxton White Seed Co. ELIZABETH CITY, N.C.

Seeds for Southern Planters



"TRUE BLUE" FLOWER SEED COLLECTION



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- 4—Kochia, or Mexican Fire Bush. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.
- 5—Four o'Clock, or Marvel of Peru. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

SPECIAL OFFER

Five packets, one each, as shown above, will be included free with any order for Garden or Flower Seeds amounting to \$5.00, if requested, or will be sent postpaid for 40c.

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Extra Order Sheets and Return Envelopes Furnished on Request.

By carefully checking this list before sending your order, a great saving may be made in transportation cost, and you may also find that an important and an immediate necessity has been omitted.

may also find that an important and an immediate necessity has been omitted.

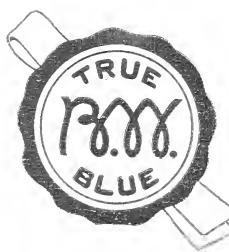
When Ordering Write Below The names of several of your neighbors or friends who have not received our catalog but who you believe might order from us. For your kindness we shall be glad to send you some extra seeds along with your order.

Buxton White Seed Co.

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PHONE 904



ELIZABETH
CITY, N. C.

January 1, 1926.

Dear Folks:—

Spring comes in January in the garden of the mind.

Now is the time to make your garden plan. While winter winds are blowing outside, and the fire crackles merrily on the hearth—draw up your chair with the family and let your mind turn to the happy spring days which will soon be drifting in. The smell of new turned soil, the bursting buds, glorious spring flowers, fresh green vegetables are indeed welcomed thoughts of a new spring season. It is a pleasure now to work out your order for seeds and plants and fertilizers. Check over your tools and add to your equipment.

This 1926 Annual for Garden and Farm will make you garden-wise.

It has been our purpose to fill this book with all necessary information to help make your planting a success this year. Study it carefully. On page 3 you will find a planting table that will answer many garden questions. For the amateur, especially, pages 4 and 5 contain a wealth of helpful suggestions for the production of good vegetables and beautiful flowers. Read the cultural directions under each head. The seeds and plants we list are of the leading varieties, chosen primarily for southern conditions. We do not attempt to offer an exhaustive number of varieties, which only tends to confuse, but rather to help you in the selection of those which will make for the greatest success. The kinds on pages 6 to 8 are newer varieties and specialties which have been found to be of special merit and worthy of inclusion in your order this year.

"True Blue" Seeds keep the faith.

We cherish the confidence you place in us as seedsmen. We are continually striving to make "True Blue" Seeds the best that can be had. They are the cumulative effect of years of careful selection and breeding, produced from the finest pure-bred strains by the most competent growers of a given kind in the section best adapted to its development. They will please you.

Begin your spring garden now. Send us your order.

Sincerely yours,

BUXTON WHITE SEED CO.

How to Order "True Blue" Seeds Read Carefully

Order Early.—Kindly place your order early so as to assist us in getting it out promptly.

Your Order, whether large or small, will receive our prompt and careful attention.

We Deliver Free, anywhere in the United States all seeds by the packet, ounce, quarter-pound and pound, except where otherwise noted.

How to Send Money.—Money may be sent by post-office order, bank draft, express money order or registered letter. If your order amounts to \$1.00 or more, it is best to send by one of these methods. Stamps in small amounts will be accepted.

C. O. D. Shipments.—Our terms are cash with order from unknown correspondents. We ship no goods C. O. D., unless purchaser remits, in advance, sufficient money to pay transportation charges.

Name, Address, etc.—When ordering, give name and full address. Many orders are received without the name or post-office address of sender. It is impossible to fill such orders until they are identified.

Write Plainly.—In ordering goods sent by freight or express, write plainly your express or freight office, county and State in full, giving name of express or railroad company by which you wish them sent.

Please Note.—If goods do not arrive promptly after you receive our advice of shipment, please let us know, and we shall have them traced at once. **If only part of the order is received, please wait a few days for the remainder before writing us.**

About Warranty.—Buxton White Seed Co. gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or

plants it sells and will not be responsible for the crop. If purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and any money that may have been paid for them will be refunded. The success or failure of crops are contingent upon so many things besides seeds that we cannot give any warranty or guarantee. This is through no lack of confidence in the seeds we sell, but for the fact that we have no control over the seeds after they leave our house, especially as to condition of soil and weather, time and method of planting, cultivation and fertilization, all of which play a very important role in the success of any crop. If we should guarantee seeds in any way, we could be held responsible for any failure of the crop, regardless of cause. **No responsible seedsman gives any warranty.**

Correspondence.—Proper attention is given to all letters of inquiry. If we can be of any service to you when you are laying out your garden, or making up your order, please command us.

Testimonials from Customers.—We are always pleased to hear from our customers regarding the results of their gardens. Photographs of gardens and particularly of vegetables and flowers, are thankfully received by us.

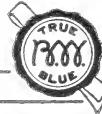
Counter Customers.—We suggest to those who purchase in person at our store the advantage of having their lists made out before they call. In any case it is a great saving of time to the purchaser. The list should have full name and address written on it so that our catalogs may be mailed to the purchaser as issued. We also urge early purchases. January and February are good months in which to purchase.

Prices quoted in this catalog are subject to change without notice.

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Kindly place your order early, so as to assist us in getting it out promptly.



Handy Planting Table

Hundreds of Questions are Answered by this Carefully Prepared Table.

Variety.	When to Plant	Quantity For 100 Feet.	Quantity For an Acre.	Distance Between Rows.	Distance Apart in Row.	Depth to Plant.	Pounds to the Bushel.
Alfalfa.....	Mar., April—Aug., Sept. Spring and Fall.	Broadcast. 50 to 65 roots.	20 to 30 lbs. 5,000 to 7,000.	Broadcast. 4 to 6 feet.	Broadcast. 3 to 1 inch.	60 lbs.	
Asparagus Roots.....	April to Sept.	1½ lbs.	100 lbs.	2 to 3 feet.	4 inches.	60 lbs.	
Beans, Dwarf Snap.....	May and June	1 lb.	30 lbs.	4 feet.	2 inches.	60 lbs.	
" Pole.....	May, June, July.	1 to 1½ lbs.	30 to 60 lbs.	3 to 4 feet.	2 inches.	56 to 60 lbs.	
" Dwarf Lima.....	June and July.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	60 lbs.	
" Navy.....	April, May, June	1 lb.	15 lbs.	3 feet.	2 to 3 ft.	60 lbs.	
" Soy or Soja.....	May and June.	1 lb.	6 lbs.	4 ft.	1 to 3 ins.	60 lbs.	
" Velvet.....	May and June.	6 to 8 lbs.	15 to 18 ins.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	60 lbs.	
Beets, Garden.....	March to August. " Stock.....	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	15 to 18 ins.	4 inches.	1 inch.	
Broccoli.....	April, May, June.	2 ozs.	6 lbs.	2 to 2½ feet.	8 inches.	1 inch.	
Broom Corn.....	May and June.	2 ozs.	1 lb.	3½ feet.	4 to 5 ins.	1 inch.	
Brussels Sprouts.....	May, June, July.	1 oz.	1 lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	inch.	
Cabbage, Early.....	Jan. to June, Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	6 ozs.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	inch.	
" Late.....	April to July	1 oz.	6 ozs.	3 feet.	2 feet.	inch.	
Carrot.....	March to August.	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 24 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	inch.	
Celery.....	Feb., Mar., and April	½ oz.	3 lbs.	2 to 4 feet.	6 to 8 ins.	inch.	
Chufas.....	April to July	1 lb.	1 to 1½ pkgs.	2½ to 3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	
Clover, Burr.....	July to November	Broadcast.	20 to 25 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	inch.	
" Crimson.....	July to October.	Broadcast.	15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	60 lbs.	
" Japan.....	March and April.	Broadcast.	10 to 15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	25 lbs.	
" Sweet.....	April, May—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	inch.	
" Other Kinds.....	Feb., Mar.—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	10 to 12 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	60 lbs.	
Collards.....	March to August	1 oz.	½ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	
Corn, Garden.....	April to July	lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	
" Field.....	April to July	lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	
Cucumber.....	April to July.	oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 feet.	1 inch.	50 lbs.	
Egg Plant.....	Feb., Mar., April.	½ oz.	6 ozs.	3 feet.	3 feet.	inch.	
Endive.....	August.	½ oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	1 foot.	½ inch.	
Kale, Spring.....	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Oct.	2 ozs.	8 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	6 inches.	½ inch.	
" Winter.....	Feb., Mar., Aug. to Oct.	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	18 inches.	6 inches.	½ inch.	
Kohl Rabi.....	March to July	1 oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	5 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	
Lettuce.....	Feb. to May, July to Oct.	1 oz.	2 lbs.	8 to 12 ins.	18 inches.	½ inch.	
Leek.....	Feb., March, Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	4 to 6 inches.	½ inch.	
Mustard.....	Feb., Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	6 to 12 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	
Melon, Musk, or Cantaloupe.....	May and June.	oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 to 6 feet.	4 to 6 feet.	½ to 1 inch.	
Melon, Water.....	May and June.	oz., 30 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	
Millet, Golden.....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	
Oats.....	Feb. to Apr., Sept., Oct.	Broadcast.	2 to 3 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1 to 2 ins.	
Okra.....	April, May, June.	3 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	inch.	
Onion.....	Jan., Feb.—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	inch.	
Parsley.....	Feb., Mar.—Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	inch.	
Parsnip.....	March to June 15th.	½ oz.	5 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	½ to 1 inch.	
Peanuts.....	May and June.	1 lb.	35 to 40 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	8 to 10 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	
Peas, Garden.....	Feb. to May.	2 lbs.	90 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	22 lbs.	
" Cow....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 to ½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 to 3 ins.	
" Canada Field.....	Jan., Feb., Mar.	Broadcast.	½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	4 inches.	
Pepper.....	Feb. to July.	Oz., 1000 pts.	½ to ¾ lb.	18 inches.	2 to 3 feet.	½ inch.	
Potatoes, Early.....	Mar., April.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	
" Late.....	June, July.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	
Pumpkin.....	May and June.	Oz., 20 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	
Radish.....	Feb. to May, Aug. and Sept.	2 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	
Rape.....	Feb. to Apr., 15, Aug. to Nov.	2 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	1 to ½ feet.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	
Rhubarb.....	March and April.	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	Trans. 6 feet.	4 to 5 ins.	2 inches.	
Rye.....	July to Nov.	Broadcast.	½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	
Salsify.....	March to July.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	36 lbs.	
Sorghum.....	May and June.	4 ozs.	5 to 6 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	
Spinach.....	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Dec.	1 oz.	12 to 15 lbs.	½ to 1 foot.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	
Squash.....	April to July.	2 ozs. (hills)	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	½ to 1 inch.	
Teosinte.....	May and June.	1 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	1 inch.	
Tobacco.....	February.	1 oz., 1500 pts.	1 to 2 ozs.	4 ozs.	3 feet.	1-16 inch.	
Tomato.....	Jan. to July.	1 oz.	½ to 2 lbs.	4 feet.	4 inches.	½ inch.	
Turnip.....	Feb., July to Sept. 15.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	2 feet.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	
Vetch.....	Feb., Mar.—July to Nov.	Broadcast.	5 pecks.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	
Wheat.....	October and November.	15,520	7,260	60 x 48 in.	2,178	60 lbs.	

Number of Plants to Acre at Given Distances

Dis. apart.	No. plants						
12 x 1 in.	522,720	24 x 24 in.	10,980	36 x 36 in.	4,840	60 x 60 in.	1,743
12 x 3 in.	174,240	30 x 1 in.	209,088	42 x 12 in.	12,446	8 x 1 ft.	5,445
12 x 12 in.	43,560	30 x 6 in.	34,848	42 x 24 in.	6,223	8 x 3 ft.	1,815
16 x 1 in.	392,040	30 x 12 in.	17,424	42 x 36 in.	4,148	8 x 8 ft.	680
18 x 1 in.	348,480	30 x 16 in.	13,068	48 x 12 in.	10,890	10 x 1 ft.	4,356
18 x 3 in.	116,160	30 x 20 in.	10,454	48 x 18 in.	7,790	10 x 6 ft.	726
18 x 12 in.	29,040	30 x 24 in.	8,712	48 x 24 in.	5,445	10 x 10 ft.	435
18 x 18 in.	19,360	30 x 30 in.	6,970	48 x 30 in.	4,356	12 x 1 ft.	3,630
20 x 1 in.	313,635	36 x 3 in.	58,080	48 x 36 in.	3,630	12 x 5 ft.	736
20 x 20 in.	15,681	36 x 12 in.	14,520	48 x 48 in.	2,723	12 x 12 ft.	302
24 x 1 in.	261,360	36 x 18 in.	9,680	60 x 36 in.	2,901	16 x 1 ft.	2,722
24 x 18 in.	15,520	36 x 24 in.	7,260	60 x 48 in.	2,178	16 x 16 ft.	170

MAKE IT A RULE TO PLANT B. W. QUALITY SEED.



most favorable spot available. The morning sun which is most desirable should, if possible, reach all parts of the garden, and near proximity to trees should be avoided. Trees not only furnish more shade than is desirable, but their roots rob the soil of both moisture and nourishment, which the growing crops should have.

GOOD SOIL—A rich sandy loam, free from the tendency to bake into a hard crust, is best, but a fair degree of success can be obtained from any soil that can be made rich and friable.

LIBERAL MANURING—A soil which does not need enriching for best results is rarely ever found and very often the degree of success is in proportion to the quantity of fertilizer applied. Thoroughly rotted stable manure where straw bedding has been used is best; where sawdust has been used for bedding the manure is not so good. Often wood ashes at the rate of one-half to one bushel to 300 square feet will be very beneficial. Liming is very essential for old gardens or where the soil is inclined to be acid.

When good stable manure is not available, pulverized sheep manure and bone meal are the best substitutes, or commercial fertilizers may be used at the rate of six to twelve pounds to 300 square feet. The more concentrated forms, such as Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., may be applied at the rate of one to six pounds for this area, the larger amounts preferably in three or four applications at about ten day intervals. A lump of any of the commercial fertilizers, even if no larger than a quarter of an inch in diameter, is liable to kill any seed or young plant with which it comes in contact, so it is important when using such fertilizers that they be thoroughly pulverized and mixed with the soil.

CAREFUL PREPARATION—Without thorough preparation rich soil and liberal manuring will avail little. The soil must be made friable by thorough and judicious working. If this is well done all that follows will be easy. If it is neglected, only partial success is possible and that at the cost of a great deal of hard work.

The garden should be plowed or dug to a good depth, taking care, if the soil is sticky, not to work it when too wet. If a handful molds with light pressure into a ball which cannot be easily crumbled into fine earth again, the soil is too wet and if stirred then will be hard to work all summer. The surface should be made as fine and smooth as possible with the harrow or rake. It is generally desirable to plow the whole garden at once in time for the earliest crops, but the part which is not planted for some weeks should be kept mellow by frequent cultivation.

GOOD SEEDS CORRECTLY PLANTED—Hasty, careless and improper sowing of the seed is the greatest source of disappointment and failure among amateur gardeners. The seed contains a minute plant enclosed

PROPER LOCATION

—As success in gardening is, to a considerable extent, dependent on a suitable location, select the best drained and

within a more or less impervious shell with enough plant food stored in and around the germ to sustain it until the plant can spread its leaves, form roots and provide for itself. Moisture, heat and a certain amount of air are necessary to secure germination. To start growth the seed first absorbs water and swells. The starchy matters gradually become soluble. The seed coats are ruptured, the rootlets emerge to go downward and the stemlet starts upward. This growth is maintained for a time on the stored food, until gradually the plantlet gets a foot-hold in the soil and gathers food from the soil and air. Germination is complete when the little plant begins to shift for itself.

A dry seed may retain its vitality for years, but after germination has commenced a check of a day or two in the process may be fatal. There is no time in the life of a plant when it is so susceptible to injury from improper conditions as at the period between the beginning of germination and the formation of the first true leaves. Just at this time the gardener should aid in securing favorable conditions. These are:

First—A proper and constant amount of moisture. The soil should always be moist, never wet. To secure this cover the seed as soon as it is planted with well pulverized, freshly prepared earth pressing it firmly over the seed. This firming of the soil is very important as it brings the particles of earth into close contact with seeds and roots, prevents drying out and facilitates quick growth. In small gardens the best results may be obtained by laying a board on the row and then walking on the board, or the back of the hoe may be used, but for truck farms and field crops a roller is equally satisfactory.

Second—A proper degree of heat, secured by sowing the seed when the temperature of the soil is that most favorable to the germination of the seed of that particular plant. Either too high or too low a temperature is detrimental. The suggestions as to time of sowing given in this catalog are a safe guide, but of course, judgment should be used, seasons varying greatly in different years. The experience of the most successful gardeners in your vicinity is valuable in this connection.

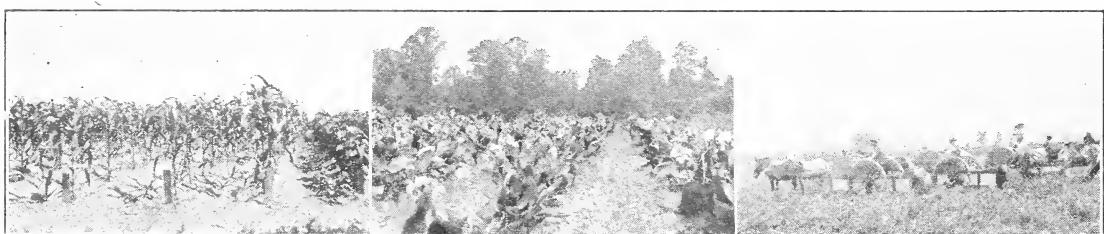
Third—Covering the seed to such a depth that while a uniform heat and moisture is preserved the necessary air can readily reach the germinating seed and the tiny stem can push the forming leaves into the light and air. This depth will vary with different seeds and conditions of the soil and must be learned from practical experience. A rough rule is to cover the seed to a depth equal to four times its diameter.

Fourth—Such a condition of soil that the ascending stem can easily penetrate it and the young roots speedily find suitable food. This can usually be secured by thorough preparation of the ground and never sowing fine seeds when the ground is too wet. Occasionally a heavy rain followed by a bright sun will so bake and crust the surface that it is impossible for the young plant to find its way through. Again, a few days of strong wind will so dry the surface that the young plants will be killed. In such cases the only remedy is to plant again.

JUDICIOUS CULTIVATION—Not only should every weed be removed as soon as it appears, but the crust which forms after a rain should be broken up and the ground stirred as soon as it is dry enough to permit. While the plants are young the more frequently and deeply

Have You a Friend Whom You'd Like Us to Mail Our Catalog? A Postal Will Bring It Promptly.

Scenes of Our Growing Operations



Ear-to-row corn breeding.

Riotous Colored Cannas.

Harvesting Soy Beans.



the soil is stirred the better, but as they grow and the roots occupy the ground, cultivation should be shallower until it is a mere stirring of the surface. To cultivate too deep and close after the roots begin to fully occupy the ground will decidedly lower the yield and quality of the crop. Remember that a small garden, well cultivated and cared for, will give larger returns and more satisfaction than a larger one poorly prepared and neglected.

NECESSARY SPRAYING—Plant diseases have become so prevalent as to make spraying almost necessary to the perfecting of many crops. We list in the back of this catalog a complete line of spray materials for plant diseases and injurious insects, and sprayers and dusters.

Hotbeds and Cold Frames

To secure a supply of early vegetables, a hotbed is indispensable. Such seeds as endure little cold may be sown in hotbeds very early in the season, so that by the time it would be safe to plant them in the open the plants are well established, and in the case of many vegetables, nearly ready to begin fruiting.

The standard frame for a hotbed or cold frame is eighteen inches high in the back and six inches high in front and usually made in two sash units, 6 by 6. The hotbed frame is sunk in a pit, usually upon a bed of fermenting horse manure, or it may be placed upon a bed of manure upon the surface of the soil if the pit could not be dug before freezing weather. The pit frame is easier to handle.

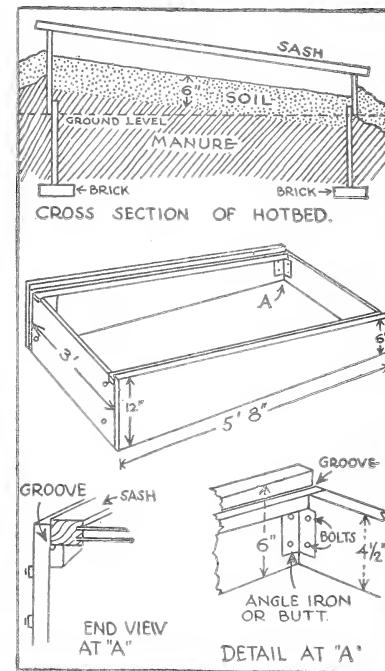
The frame proper is placed upon a square box which contains the manure. The fermenting manure gives sufficient heat to maintain growing temperature in this miniature greenhouse until the weather is settled if started by the middle of February in this portion of the country.

The cold frame is merely an unheated hotbed with the frame placed upon the surface of the soil or slightly depressed and banked up. It protects the hardier seeds from sudden changes in temperature, drying or cutting winds and gives an early start for the hardier varieties of vegetables and plants and also is useful in early April for the tenderer sort.

For a hotbed, a pit a foot larger in both dimensions than the frame should be dug to a depth of about 3 ft. if a sub-frame is used, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ or even 2 if the frame proper is to be set directly upon the manure. The manure

should be from one foot to six inches thick, depending upon the length of time it is desired to maintain heat. From ten to six inches is the usual amount for the average bed.

The preparation of the manure is one of the most important factors. It should be coarse and strawy, from one-half to one-third straw and should be uniform in texture, a condition to be obtained by frequent turning and mixing. It should be accumulated and stacked under cover until it begins to steam uniformly. It should be moist and not wet. If it does not start heating promptly a



little warm water may be applied and some gardeners find mixing a little poultry manure an excellent plan to start heating. The first ferment is irregular and the pile must be turned until it heats uniformly, when it is ready to place in the hotbed pit.

Make Your Garden Work the Year Round

Many people think that seeds cannot be planted any other time than in April and May. This is far from true. The wide-awake gardener begins sowing as early in the spring as possible and sows succession crops throughout the summer and until late in the fall. Succession crops

are most important, since they provide fresh vegetables for fall and winter use. A cellar full of stored vegetables is a good investment. Grow all the vegetables your garden can produce. Eat them fresh, evaporate them, can them, store them, and be independent of high food prices

What and When to Sow--Each Month of the Year

JANUARY.—**Sow in the open ground.**—Early Peas, Irish Potatoes, Radish.

Sow in hot bed: Beets, Forcing Carrots, Cauliflower, Radish.

FEBRUARY.—**Sow in the open ground.**—Asparagus Roots, Beets, Carrot, Herbs, Leek, Onion, Onion Sets, Early Peas, Irish Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb Roots, Spinach, Spring Turnip.

Sow in hotbed.—Cucumber, Egg plant, Lettuce, Onion, Radish, Tomato.

MARCH.—**Sow in the open ground.**—Artichoke Roots, Asparagus Roots, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Endive, Herbs, Spring Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Onion Sets, Parsley, Parsnip, Wrinkled Peas, Irish Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb Roots, Spinach, Spring Turnip.

Sow in hotbed.—Cucumber, Musk Melon.

APRIL.—**Sow in the open ground.**—Artichoke Roots, Snap Beans, Lima Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Cauliflower, Corn, Cucumber, Endive, Leek, Lettuce, Melons, Onions, Onion Sets, Parsley, Parsnip, Wrinkled Peas, Pepper, Rhubarb Roots, Salsify.

MAY.—**Sow in the open ground.**—Snap Beans, Lima Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Carrots, Celery, Corn,

Cucumber, Kohl Rabi, Endive, Lettuce, Melons, Okra, Peas, Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Salsify, Squash, Tomato.

JUNE.—**Sow in the open ground.**—Snap Beans, Lima Beans, Beets, Stock Beets, Cabbage, Collards, Carrots, Cucumbers, Corn, Endive, Lettuce, Melons Okra, Pumpkin, Radish, Salsify, Tomato.

JULY.—**Sow in the open ground.**—Snap Beans, Lima Beans, Beets, Stock Beets, Cabbage, Carrot, Collards, Corn, Cucumber, Scotch Kale, Lettuce, Okra, Pumpkin, Radish, Salsify, Tomato, Turnips.

AUGUST.—**Sow in the open ground.**—Snap Beans, Beets, Stock Beets, Swiss Chard, Carrot, Collard, Kale, Mustard, Early Peas, Irish Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Turnips.

SEPTEMBER.—**Sow in the open ground.**—Snap Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Onion sets, Winter Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

OCTOBER.—**Sow in the open ground.**—Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Onion, Onion Sets, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Turnip for Salad.

NOVEMBER.—**Sow in the open ground.**—Radish, Spinach, Turnip for Salad.

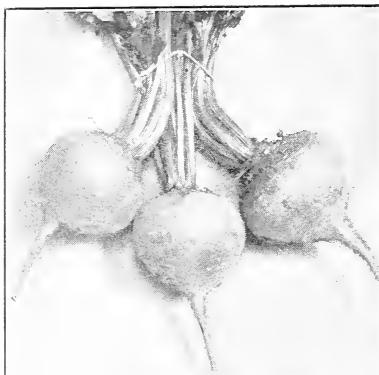
DECEMBER.—**Sow in the open ground.**—Radish, Spinach.



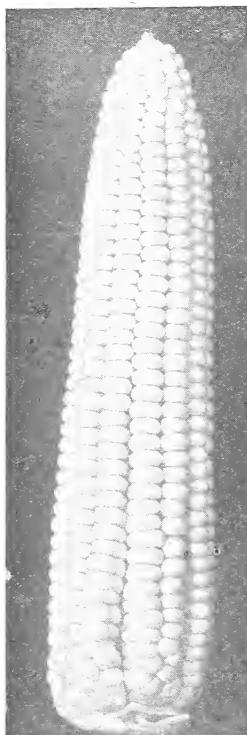
“True Blue” New Varieties

We are listing here a few varieties of particular merit, new or improved strains, to which we wish to call your especial attention this year. They are, each and every one, thoroughly tried and proven, although some of them are listed in our catalog for the first time this year.

Early Wonder Beet



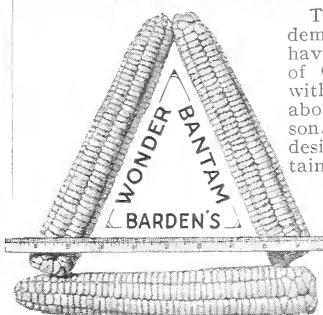
A wonder in earliness, shape, color and quality. We recommend this splendid variety to market gardeners who desire an extra early beet of more attractive appearance than Crosby's Egyptian. The roots are very uniform, nearly globe-shaped, with small top and tap root; skin dark red; flesh deep blood red and of excellent quality. Wonder retains its deep color well when stored or canned, and is becoming deservedly popular with both home and market gardeners. Price—Postpaid: Pkt. 10 cts; oz. 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts; lb. \$1.25.



Silver King Corn

An early white dent roasting ear corn, best described as an improved Norfolk Market. It is slightly earlier than Norfolk Market with ears fully as large but smaller cob and deeper grained. The kernels are in straight rows, making a much better looking ear when exhibited for sale in the market. The shuck covers the ears better, thereby reducing worm damage. In Wisconsin, where this variety was originated, it is claimed that it will make hard corn in 80 to 90 days. The ears are more uniform in size and of better quality than any other early market corn. Silver King jumped into popularity the first year of its introduction in this section. Price—Postpaid: Pkt. 10 cts; lb. 35 cts; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Not prepaid: 100 lbs. \$18.00.

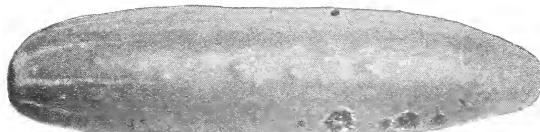
Wonder Bantam Sweet Corn



There has been an increasing demand for an early sweet corn having all of the good qualities of Golden Bantam, together with a larger ear and having about the same maturing season. In Wonder Bantam the desired results have been obtained, after years of careful crossing and selection. Extensive trials beside Golden Bantam have proved it more vigorous, productive and as early, with the marked advantage of larger ears higher on the stalk. Grows five to six feet high and bears ears

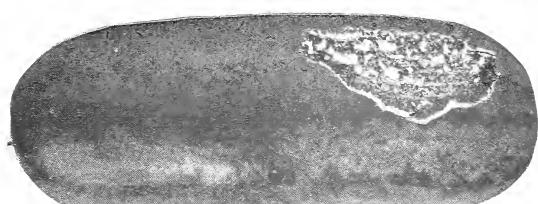
eight to ten inches long with eight rows of rich golden kernels. Wonder Bantam will appeal to the critical market and home gardener. Quality unexcelled. Price—Postpaid: Pkt. 10 cts; lb. 35 cts; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Not prepaid: 100 lbs. \$18.00.

Imperator Cucumber



You can always depend on Imperator for a great money making cucumber which packs all fancy and brings the highest prices. This is the finest of the white spine type, long, smooth with pointed ends, that is, it tapers toward both ends. It is a rich, deep green color, which does not fade when shipped a long distance, medium late in maturing, 10 to 11 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter, and very productive. The fruit is very uniform and its firm, crisp, white flesh makes it a wonderful slicing and shipping cucumber, and its size, smoothness and color conspire to make it exceedingly attractive. Price—Postpaid: Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Cut-Red Watson Watermelon

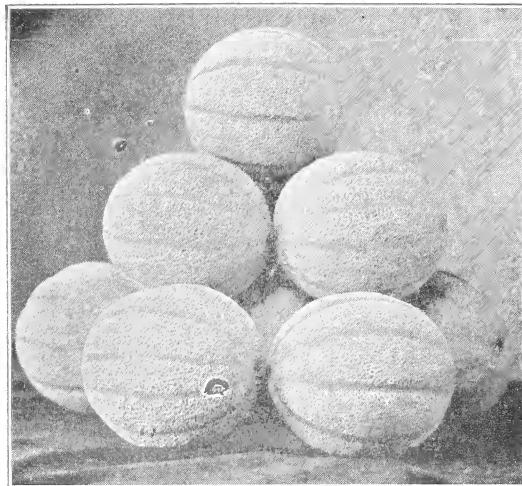


This new strain retains all of the good features of the old favorite Tom Watson, but eliminates the recent tendency of this variety to form hard white centers. There has never been introduced a watermelon that gained so much popularity as Tom Watson, but for several years there has been some complaint of this variety cutting with hard white hearts, in some cases making it practically worthless for market. Cut-Red Watson has been carefully bred for the elimination of this objectionable trait, with the result that it cuts red and sweet, and grows big with a dark glossy rind. The long desired, excellent qualities of this new strain will please you; try it this year. Price—Postpaid: Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00.



Specialties and Novelties

Hearts of Gold Cantaloupe



This is the greatest money-making melon and is fast becoming the most popular of any recent introduction. This new orange-fleshed variety is ideal for shipping and of finest quality. Vines vigorous, remarkably blight-resistant, very early and productive. Melons of medium size, a little larger than Rocky Ford, and very uniform. Netting heavy and fine; ribs not prominent. Does not turn yellow when ripe and the rind, while thin, is very firm, so that the melons carry in perfect condition to distant markets. Cavity small, flesh thick, firm, highly colored, of fine texture and delicious flavor. One of the best market melons and sure to give satisfaction. Price—Postpaid: Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60

Haberlandt-38 Soy Beans or Herman Bean

We are very enthusiastic over this new, distinct, pedigree strain of Haberlandt, resulting from the plant-to-row breeding work of the State Experiment Station. We believe it to be without a peer, and the best all-purpose variety of soy beans yet introduced. For us, it has more than doubled the seed production of the old Haberlandt and fully equalled that of Mammoth Yellow. Maturing in about 125 days, nearly a month earlier than Mammoth Yellow, the seed stay in the pod well, waiting much longer to be harvested. In appearance the seed are very similar to the old Haberlandt, but the plants are much taller. The growth is luxuriant, making a heavy tonnage of fine stemmed hay. Plants are bushy, upright, 3 to 4 feet in height, heavily set with pods well off the ground, making harvest easy. Adapted for seed production, early hog pasture, forage and hay crop and soil improvement. We particularly recommend that you get in seed of Haberlandt-38. Price—Postpaid: Qt. 35 cts.; peck \$1.00. Bushel \$3.00, not prepaid.



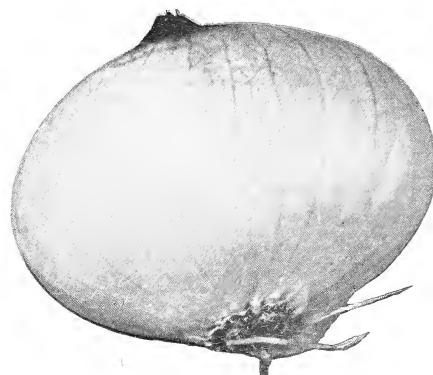
Haberlandt-38
Soy Beans.

B. W. Top the Market Peas

Here is a pea we want you to plant this year on our recommendation, whether for market or home garden. This splendid new variety is extremely early, very productive, bearing on 15-inch vines many large, well-filled pods, 4 inches long, of luscious deep green peas, fully as large as Gradus, numbering about 8 peas to a pod, and of excellent quality. Being somewhat earlier than Laxtonian and making slightly larger pods of even better color this pea always commands the best market prices, from which fact its name is derived. We believe it is destined to become a great favorite for market gardening. Let it convince you. Price—Postpaid: Pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. \$2.90. Not prepaid: 100 lbs. \$22.00.



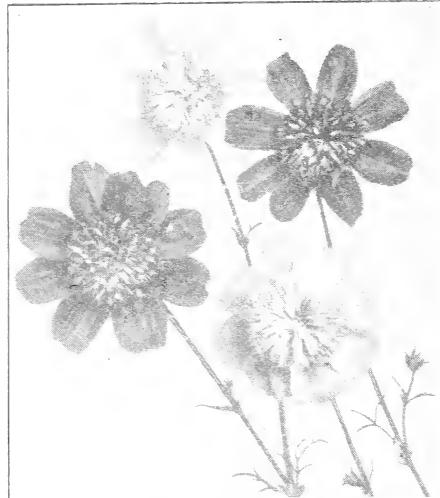
Ebenezer or Japanese Onion Sets



For the past few years there has been a tremendous demand for this yellow-skinned onion. These onion sets will produce about twice the number of bushels per acre over any other sort. Enormous yields of 1,000 bushels per acre are reported. The sets are very slow to run to seed and produce unusually large onions of fine keeping qualities. Ebenezer is globe-shaped, about the color of Yellow Danvers, is very solid, mild and well flavored. If you have had any trouble keeping onions, try Ebenezer. Price—Postpaid: Lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Write for prices in larger quantities.

“True Blue” Flower Novelties

Double Crested Cosmos



Crested Cosmos.

The new Crested Cosmos is a distinct type. The flowers are unique and exceedingly pretty. In place of the yellow center of stamens of the old single Cosmos, they have a double center which stands up like a cushion and an outer row or crest of broad ray petals. The effect is very charming, reminding one of a small Japanese Peony of rare grace and beauty. Being developed from the single Cosmos, some of the plants will produce single flowers, but over 50 per cent will be double. This is the best of all Cosmos for cut-flowers, the blooms lasting a long time in water. Price—Postpaid: Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.

Petunia, Giants of California

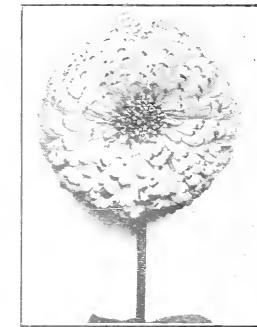


Petunia, Giants of California.

To fully realize the marvelous size and beauty of Giants of California you will have to see these flowers. These new Petunias produce a profusion of flowers averaging 3 to 4 inches across, ruffled and frilled embracing dozens of color tones and shades. Whether you plant them in a big bed, a border or in porch and window boxes, there is surprise and delight in store for you. Be sure to include these in your flower seed order. Price—Postpaid: Pkt. 25 cts.; 2 pkts. 40 cts.

Giant Novelty Mixed Zinnias

This mixture will allow you to enjoy the three latest introductions in Zinnia types at a very reasonable cost. In our packets there are three types, each in various bright colors. The **Dahlia**-flowered type with immense dahlia-like blooms often 4 inches or more in diameter; the **Caetus type** with its artistic long quilled petals, and the **Picotee Zinnias**. The last type has distinctively colored blooms, the petal tips stained a different shade than the rest of the flowers, making a most pleasing effect. If you want the best there is in Zinnias, try this Giant Novelty Mixture. Price—Postpaid: Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts. 25 cts.



Giant Picotee.

Carolina Canna

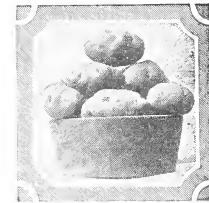


Carolina Canna.

This new canna, named and introduced by us, is unobtainable from any other source. The accompanying illustration gives an idea of the form of the blooms. The color is almost impossible of description. It might be called a deep rose pink with a golden yellow sheen. It is not a pink, but an indefinable color between old rose and red with a suggestion of gold. The individual blooms are very large with slightly frilled edges, borne in great clusters, well down to the foliage. Not only is the color of the bloom distinctive in this new canna, but the foliage is a lighter shade of green than is found in any other. The plant, unlike most novelties, is vigorous and healthy. The height is about five feet. Carolina is a sensational, new and distinct variety of finest characteristics. Our stock is limited. Order early. Price—Postpaid: Each 50 cts.; 3 for \$1.00.



“True Blue”



SELECTED LIST FOR SOUTHERN GROWERS

With General Directions for Cultivation

No vegetable ever comes to the table at home like those gathered fresh from the home garden. The rich, sweet flavor and fragrant aroma coming with freshly gathered vegetables when cooked sharpens the appetite and gives zest and relish to eating.

We are listing in this catalog only the most important varieties suitable for this climate under each heading, but are prepared to supply any obtainable variety that our customers may want. It is highly advisable that you send us a list of your particular requirements as early in the season as practicable.

Artichoke

Jerusalem.—Grown from roots. Their greatest value is for stock feeding, particularly for hogs; it makes an enormous yield of nutritious feed. They make a large growth of tops which can be fed. It is sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickles. Cultivate like potatoes.

Asparagus

Culture.—Succeeds well in any good rich soil, but a light warm soil which has been heavily manured the previous crops is best. Soak the seeds for 24 hours; plant 2 inches deep in drills 2 feet apart. When well up, thin out to 3 inches apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation, keeping the plants clean from weeds. The roots can be transplanted, either at one or two years old, either in the fall or spring. Select only the strongest and straightest seedlings discarding those with twisted, deformed or wiry stalks. After the cutting season is over spray with Bordeaux mixture to control rust; put into the spray mixture Paris green or arsenate of lead to kill the asparagus beetles.

An ounce will plant a row 50 feet long; 2 pounds will make enough roots to set an acre.

Washington Rustproof.

The most superior strain of the finest and largest variety of asparagus now known. This new American strain of Giant Asparagus is the first result of a plant breeding campaign started by the United States Department of Agriculture to produce a rust-resistant asparagus. This Washington Asparagus is extremely resistant to asparagus rust, is a very vigorous grower and a very high-yielding strain of Giant Asparagus. It is the most uniform market type of all so-called rust-resistant varieties and really is uniformly rust-

resistant, very large sized, high-yielding and being a rapid grower is very tender. It is without doubt the best Asparagus grown today and our seeds are the purest pedigree seed of this finest quality.

Early Giant Argenteuil.—In earliness and size of stalk this is a most superior asparagus. Very tender whether grown as green asparagus or when earthed up to blanch.

Asparagus Roots

Culture.—Dig or plow out a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it

with a few inches of soil, then set the roots $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart and cover with 4 inches of soil. In the fall, cut off and burn the top growth, plow or throw down the earth and give a good application of stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone. If white asparagus is wanted draw earth around stalks as they grow. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants. 100 roots plants about 15x50 feet; 5,000 to 7,000 will plant an acre.

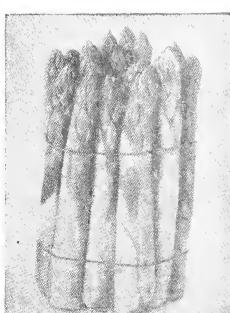
For field culture the rows may be from 4 to 6 feet apart and the roots set further apart in the rows. A sub-soil plow should be used to break the soil as deeply as possible.

Brussels Sprouts

Culture.—Sow seed in a bed during May or June. When large enough to move, transplant in the open ground 18 inches apart in the row. The cultivation and handling is in every respect similar to that given Cabbage.

Half-Dwarf Improved.

The sprouts resemble miniature cabbage, growing closely on the stalk of the plant. The leaves should be broken down in the fall to give the little heads more room to grow. The delicacy and flavor are greatly improved after hard frosts. If you have never grown Brussels Sprouts, be sure to try some. They should be treated in all respects like winter cabbage or kale.



	Ot.	Pk.	Bu.
Jerusalem.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$ 3.00
Asparagus Roots—	50	100	1000
Washington Rustproof.....	\$ 1.25	\$2.00	\$16.00
Early Giant Argenteuil.....	1.00	1.75	11.00
Asparagus—	Pkt.	Oz.	lb.
Washington Rustproof.....	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$ 3.50
Early Giant Argenteuil.	.10	.15	.20
Brussels Sprouts—			
Half Dwarf Improved...	.10	.30	.90
			3.00

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM

STRINGLESS BUSH BEANS

Culture.—Beans are a warm weather crop, so do not plant until the ground is warm. For a continuous supply plant every two weeks from April 1st (or after danger of late frost is past) until the last of August. Make rows 2 to 3 feet apart, drop the beans 3 inches apart and cover 1½ inches deep. Cultivate shallow and frequently up to blossoming time, never afterward, and never cultivate or pick while plants are wet, as this spreads anthracnose. Bush beans, if picked clean, will bear a second crop. They thrive best in good light, loamy soil that warms up quickly. One pound plants 60 feet; 100 pounds to the acre.

Green Podded Beans

Extra Early Red Valentine.—A standard variety extra early in maturing, and bears pods which are round long, slightly curved and of excellent quality. The extreme hardiness of this bean accounts for its popularity. Red Valentine germinates in cold ground when other sorts fail. Our improved strain of this excellent variety has been selected especially for earliness and good quality.

Black Valentine.—The hardiest of all beans; will stand more frost than any other sort. On this account particularly recommended for market growers. The pods are long, straight, very handsome; are produced very profusely and present a very attractive appearance on the market. An ideal bean for the earliest market.



Bountiful Beans.

which is meltingly tender, mild flavored and absolutely stringless. In addition to being very early, it is a sure cropper, hardy and extremely productive. It has become the favorite of many shippers for both first in the spring and last in the fall, bringing highest market price.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.—This is absolutely a stringless bean, and this quality alone puts it ahead of most table beans. The pods break as short and free as pipe stems. It is also extra early and of splendid table qualities. One of the best sorts for market gardeners and home use.

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1.—One of the best for main crop and late or succession plantings; enormously productive. Snaps are round, tender and of excellent quality. Later than the early kinds, but bears much longer and is more productive.

Wax Podded Varieties

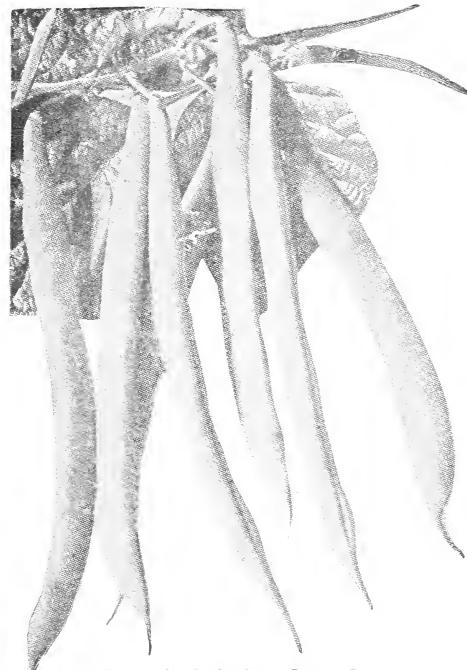
Rustless Golden Wax.—A vigorous, wonderfully productive bean of excellent quality. Bears continuously for several weeks if picked as soon as ready. Pods thick, meaty, entirely stringless and tender. Plants throw out long, pod-bearing tendrils, which appear at first like runners, but it is a true bush bean. We recommend it very strongly for its productiveness and fine quality.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—This standard variety, maturing a little later than Golden Wax, yields a large crop of long, nearly straight, broad, light golden yellow, handsome pods. These are of large size, about six inches long, and are of good quality. They always command a ready sale, making the variety one of the most profitable for the market gardener as well as shipper. The plants are strong growing and bear their long pods well up from the ground.



Sure Crop Stringless Wax.

Sure Crop Stringless Wax.—A valuable new variety for either home use or market garden. Is a dwarf growing variety; strong, vigorous vines, producing early, rich yellow pods of extra size, measuring 7 to 7½ inches long, more than ½ inch wide, and nearly ½ an inch thick, of excellent quality; stringless and tender, at all stages of its development. Plant is strong and holds pods well off the ground and will stand long seasons of wet weather. Because of its being very hardy the seeds may be planted early.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

Green Podded Bush Beans	Postpaid			100 lbs.
	Pkt.	Lb.	10 lbs. prepaid	not
Ex. Ea. Red Valentine.	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$2.30	\$18.00
Black Valentine.....	.10	.40	2.30	18.00
Bountiful.....	.10	.45	2.40	19.00
Burpee's Stringless.....	.10	.45	2.50	20.00
Refugee, 1000-to-1.....	.10	.40	2.30	18.00

Wax Podded Bush Beans	Postpaid			100 lbs.
	Pkt.	Lb.	10 lbs. prepaid	not
Rustless Golden Wax...	.10	.40	2.40	19.00
Wardwell Kidney Wax...	.10	.40	2.40	19.00
Sure Crop Stringless....	.10	.40	2.40	19.00



Pole Snap Beans

Culture.—These can be planted after danger of frost is past from May 1st through June in rows 3 feet apart, and in raised hills 4 feet apart in the rows. Plant about 5 beans in a circle around the hill covered 1½ inches, and when 6 inches high thin to 3 plants. Before planting fix firmly in the center of each hill a pole 5 to 8 feet high. About 1 pound is required to plant 100 feet of row. These beans may also be planted among the corn, 1 or 2 beans by each stalk of corn, and the vines will run up on the corn.

Kentucky Wonder, or Home-end.—The most popular and most generally grown of all the Pole beans. The long pods, often nine or ten inches long, are borne in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the pole. They are nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered as they mature they continue bearing throughout the season.



Kentucky Wonder

Striped Creaseback, or Nancy Davis.—A hardy and very productive green podded cornfield bean. The vines are sturdy and of good climbing habit, small-medium, deep green leaves. The pods are long, about 7 inches; very cylindrical or completely rounded, distinctly creasebacked, very fleshy, and of excellent quality. The color when in condition for use as snaps is light silvery green, becoming tinged with purple as the pods mature. Seed small-medium, kidney shaped, mottled putty color with dark striping. This is especially suitable for growing on corn for snaps.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM

LIMA OR BUTTER BEANS

Lima beans should be planted in rich soil, later than other beans and in the most favorable location possible, as they are very late in maturing. They should be planted with the eyes down. Do not plant bush limas too thick; they make heaviest yields only when given room to develop. Bush varieties are most easily grown than the tall, and are earlier and more economical of space. The tall limas bear more heavily, have a longer season, and some consider them the best flavored.

Pole Lima Beans

Culture.—Plant after danger of frost is past in April and May in raised hills 3 feet apart in the row and rows 4 feet apart. Plant 5 beans in a circle around the hill, with the eyes of the seeds downward and cover 1½ inches. When 6 inches high thin to 3 plants to the hill. Fix firmly in the center of each hill a pole 5 to 8 feet high, and when plants show runners help the vines to start by twining them around the pole from right to left. They require only light cultivation after plants are 8 inches high. One-half pound will plant 150 feet of row.



Carolina Sieva, or
Butter Bean.

Carolina Sieva, or Butter Beans.—Earlier, hardier and more prolific than the large Lima kinds. For years the popular "butter bean" of the South, and more generally grown in that section than any other variety.

King of the Graden Pole Lima.—An improved strain of the Large White, of more prolific character and with larger pods and beans. Large early crops and bears until frost. Only two plants should be allowed to one hill.

Burpee's Giant Podded Pole Lima.—Bears pods 7 to 8 inches long, borne in large clusters, and containing 4 to 6 big fat butter beans of the finest Lima flavor. The superb quality, tenderness and rich flavor, with its unusual size and great productiveness, render this the peer of any Lima bean grown for use either green or dried.



King of the Garden.

		100 lbs.	Postpaid	not
	Pkt.	Lb.	10 lbs. prepaid	
Pole Snap Beans —				
Kentucky Wonder.....		\$0.10	\$0.40	\$2.30
Striped Creaseback.....		.10	.40	2.30 18.00
Pole Lima Beans —				
Carolina Sieva.....		.10	.40	2.70 22.00
King of the Garden.....		.10	.45	2.80 23.00
Giant Podded.....		.10	.45	2.90 24.00

"Your soy beans alone should make your house famous."

JAS. D. LINK,
Forest City, N. C.

"Baby chicks came this evening O. K. and I am very well pleased with them."

MRS. URSA STOWE,
Hatteras, N. C.

FARMOGERM

Increases the yield and improves the quality of the crop on which it is used.

It adds to the nitrogen supply in your soil—nitrogen is the most expensive ingredient in the fertilizers you buy.

Its use gives quicker growth and earlier maturity. It increases the permanent value of your farm.



Dwarf Lima Beans

Culture.—Plant after danger of frost is over in April, May or June in rows three feet apart, and place 3 beans eyes downward, 15 inches apart in the row, covering them $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. About 1 pound is required for 100 feet of row; 30 to 60 pounds to the acre. If plants show runners, do not think you have planted by mistake Pole Beans, as Bush Beans were bred from Pole Beans, and therefore, sometimes show a tendency to run, but pinch or clip off the runners, and this is all that will be necessary.



Henderson's
Bush Lima.

Henderson's Bush Lima
—Pods short and flat, delicious flavor. The earliest of Bush Limas, two weeks earlier than any of the Pole varieties. It is small in size, but the great productiveness and delicious flavor of Henderson's Bush Limas has made it a favorite of good housekeepers. An excellent sort for canning.

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima.—One of the greatly improved newer sorts. About a third larger than the old Henderson Bush Lima. A day or two later but about ten days earlier than many other ordinary bush sorts and weeks earlier than the Pole Lima. In all a superior bean which must be tried to be appreciated.

Fordhook Bush Lima.—This is without a doubt the best type of Bush Lima Bean in cultivation. It grows upright and does not come in contact with ground. The vigorous plants bear pods in clusters, each pod containing 4 to 5 large, thick beautiful green beans. No other variety can compare in quality with the sweet and tender Fordhook. Matures very early and continues bearing until frost.

The principles of success with a garden are careful preparation, proper fertilization, good seeds and thorough cultivation. We supply the where-with-all. Use "True Blue" Plant Food, a balanced high-grade fertilizer, for vegetables, flowers, lawns, shrubs and trees. (See page 57).

BEANS BY WEIGHT

The quantity of Beans by weight as compared to the quantity by measure as formerly used is about as follows:

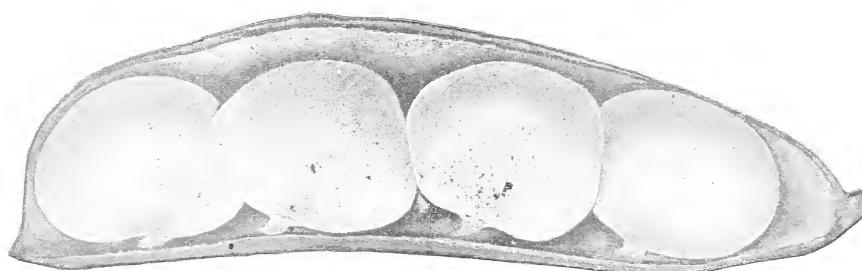
1 lb. equals about 1 pt. 10 lbs. equal about 5 qts.
2 lbs. equal about 1 qt. 15 lbs. equal about 1 pk.
5 lbs. equal about $2\frac{1}{2}$ qts. 60 lbs. equal about 1 bu.



Burpee's Improved Bush Lima.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima.—The pods are truly enormous in size, borne abundantly and well filled with handsome beans which are both larger and thicker than those of the popular Burpee's Bush, and fully eight days earlier.

Bush Lima Beans—	100 lbs.		
	Pkt.	1 lb.	10 lbs. prepaid
Henderson's Bush.	\$0.10	\$0.45	\$2.70
Wood's Prolific.	10	.45	2.70
Fordhook.	10	.50	3.20
Burpee's Improved.	10	.45	3.00
			25.00



Fordhook Bush Lima.

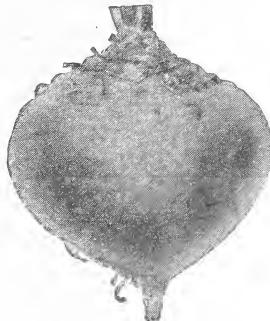


Tender Red Table Beets

Culture.—For very early crop the seed should be sowed in hotbeds or started in boxes in the house in January and February. After danger of frost is past transplant and set them in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and 4 to 6 inches apart in the rows. Or they can be sown outside from March to July, as desired, for medium-early or late crop, in drills, covering 1 inch and plants thinned to 4 to 6 inches. Beets should be grown in light, clean, deep soil and kept well cultivated. Two ounces of seed will sow 100 feet of row, and about 7 pounds are required to sow an acre.

Early Wonder.—A wonderful extra early red Beet. (See page 6.)

Early Eclipse.—A very early maturing beet, especially desirable for the home garden. Top of medium size. Roots nearly globular, with a small tap and small collar. Flesh bright red, zoned with pinkish white; very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young.



Early Eclipse Beet.

Improved Early Blood Turnip.—A superior selection of Blood Turnip Beets, dark red, fine flavor. It forms medium-sized, sound, half-flattened bulbs. Good for late or early planting.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian.—An improvement on other Egyptian sorts, being as early and of more desirable shape, color and quality. Is being more largely planted for early market by truckers and shippers, and has proven very profitable and satisfactory, being very sweet and tender.

Crimson Globe.—The interior is a rich, deep crimson, and fine grained in texture. The foliage is deep blood red. It is nearly round, of medium size, and does not become coarse at maturity.

Detroit Dark Red.—One of the very best sorts for home market garden and for canning purposes. Roots uniformly smooth, of medium size, and globe shaped; skin dark red, flesh solid vermillion red. Our special stock of this variety shows no white zones. Tops are small, upright, dark green, shaded red.

Mangels or Stock Beets

Culture.—These can be sowed in April, May and June, drilled in rows 3 feet apart, and the plants thinned to 6 or 8 inches apart in the row. They should be well cultivated until they get well started. Sow 1 ounce to about 75 feet of row; 6 pounds to the acre. Stock beets grow to an enormous size on good land and make splendid food for stock of all kinds.

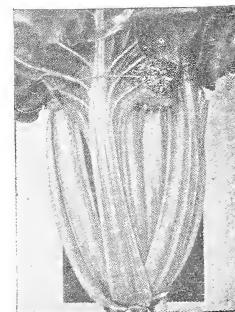
Mammoth Prize Long Red.—No other mangel can compare with this variety in yield. Crops of forty to fifty tons per acre have been made on good land and under thorough cultivation. The roots often weigh twenty to

twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid. Especially adapted to deep soils.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row.

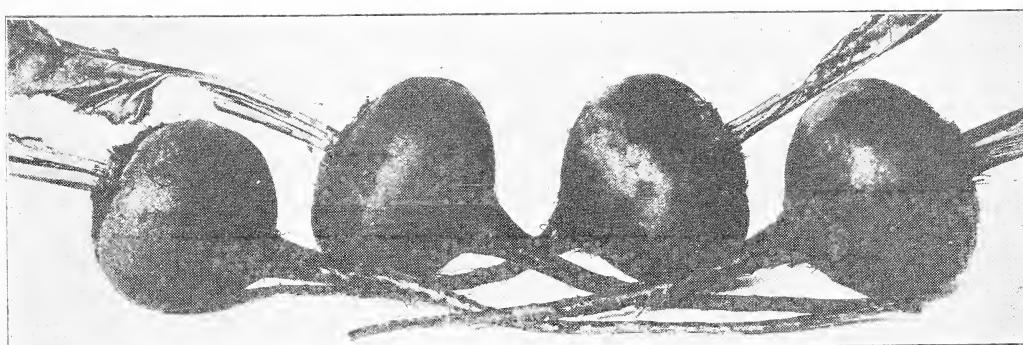
Swiss Chard, Giant Lucullus.—The Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet, is prepared for the table in the same manner as Spinach; sometimes, however, the mid-rib is prepared like Asparagus. Seed planted early in the spring will quickly produce plants from which cuttings may be made all summer, as you can cut right down to the ground, and new shoots will soon spring up and make a fast growth, while those plants which are allowed to grow on without any cutting will make large curly leaves, with thick, light-colored mid-ribs, which are delicious when cooked and served like asparagus. You should not fail to plant at least one long row in your garden.



Swiss Chard.

	Postpaid				
	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.	
Beet—					
Early Wonder.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.40	\$1.25	
Early Eclipse.....	.05	.10	.30	.85	
Improved Early Blood Turnip.....	.05	.10	.30	.85	
Crosby's Improved Egyptian.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	
Crimson Globe.....	.05	.10	.30	.85	
Detroit Dark Red.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	
Mangel Wurzel—					
Mangel Prize Long.....	.05	.10	.20	.55	
Swiss Chard—					
Giant Lucullus.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	

"I like your seed better than any other kind."
MISS ADDIE HARRISON,
Plymouth, N. C.



Detroit Dark Red Beets.



PURE STRAIN CABBAGES

Early and Late

Culture.—To make an early crop of cabbage the seed can be sowed in hotbeds or in boxes in the house in January, February and March, or for later crop can be sowed outside from April to June, but to make the earliest spring cabbage the seed should be sowed outside about September 15th and then transplanted where they are to remain in November. Cabbage should always be transplanted to good, rich, clean, light soil in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, with plants 16 to 18 inches apart in the row, according to the variety of cabbage, whether of large, medium or small-size growth. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.—Long recognized as the best earliest marketable cabbage. In size, medium; in shape, pyramidal, with pointed beak. Its uncommonly fine heading qualities, together with its fitness for wintering in cold frames, pleases the most critical gardeners. Our strain of seed is of superior quality, Long Island grown.



Henderson's Succession.

Charleston Wakefield.—All that we say about the purity and excellence of our Jersey Wakefield is equally true of our Charleston Wakefield—it is as pure and true a strain as careful selection can make it. It is a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but larger and more solid. Exceedingly hardy, and on account of its earliness and size, is deservedly popular, not only with large market growers, but with private gardeners.

Copenhagen Market.—The earliest large round or flat-head cabbage, coming as early as Charleston Wakefield. This is a strong statement but a proven fact. The ripening is not only early, but uniform, maturing at one time. Considering its earliness, the heads are remarkably large, averaging ten pounds in weight. The heads are solid, compact, fine grained, tender, hearts pure white and of exceptionally good quality. It has few outer leaves, which permits close planting, and it grows close to the ground on short stems.

Early Flat Dutch.—For a second early to follow Jersey Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory for it is one of the most reliable medium-early varieties. A sure header, makes large, solid, flat heads that in point of quality are the equal of any. Has comparatively few outside leaves.

Early Drumhead.—Very popular throughout the South and well deserves its popularity, for it makes a most excellent, sure-heading second early cabbage of as fine quality as anyone could wish. The heads are large, flattened on top, solid, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for the home garden.

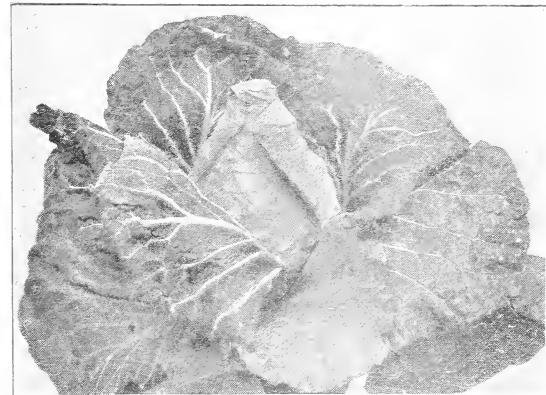
Henderson's Succession.—A splendid sort whether grown for medium-early, mid-summer or the late crop, and keeps well for winter use. A little later than the Early Drumhead, but much larger. Heads deep and solid of handsome color and of the finest quality. The heads become solid before they are fully matured.

All Seasons.—One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as winter sorts. The plant is very vigorous and sureheading. Remarkable for its ability to withstand the hot sun and dry weather; an excellent keeper.

Large Late Drumhead.—A favorite winter cabbage; recommended for its fine, large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. It has few outside leaves. They can be kept in good condition till late in the spring. We recommend it for the home garden. It is more generally grown than any late cabbage.

Large Late Flat Dutch.—A good strain of this popular winter cabbage. Makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy.—Should be grown in every garden. No other fall and winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor, particularly after it has been touched by frost when it is equal to cauliflower. To have the finest solid hard heads do not plant till May, June or early in July, as it will not head up hard during very hot weather.



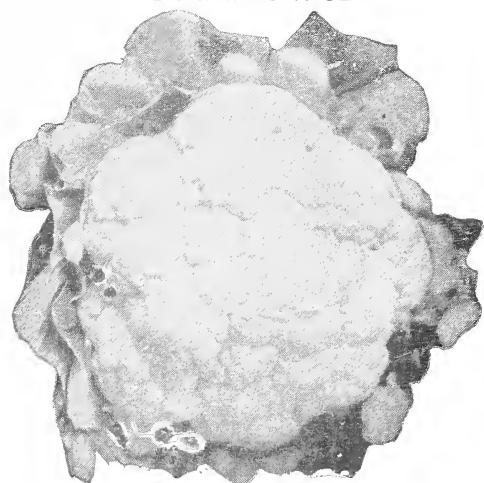
Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.

Chinese Pe-Tsai, or "Celery" Cabbage.—Produces beautiful crisp, celery-like heads that blanch easily and that resemble a giant Cos lettuce. As a salad it rivals the finest lettuce, when cooked as cabbage or spinach it makes a delightful green. Its pure white heads make the best cold slaw. It is easily grown, but should be planted early, as it does best during the cold season.

Cabbage—	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.	Postpaid
Early Jersey Wakefield.	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$1.00	\$ 3.50	
Charleston Wakefield.	.10	.35	1.00	3.50	
Copenhagen Market.	.10	.35	1.00	3.50	
Early Flat Dutch.	.10	.25	.80	2.75	
Early Drumhead.	.10	.25	.80	2.75	
Henderson's Succession.	.10	.30	.90	3.00	
All Seasons.	.10	.30	.90	3.00	
Late Drumhead.	.10	.25	.80	2.75	
Late Flat Dutch.	.10	.25	.80	2.75	
Drumhead Savoy.	.10	.30	.90	3.00	
Pe-Tsai, Chinese.	.10	.25	.75	2.50	



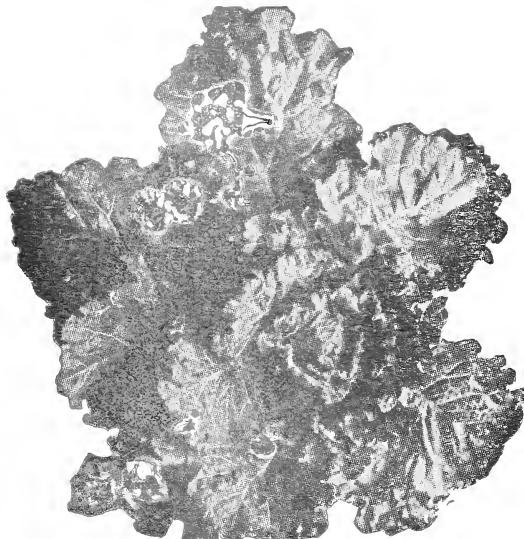
Cauliflower



Early Snowball.

Culture.—Cauliflower requires the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage, but is not so hardy. It should be planted in very rich or well-manured soil. As cauliflower will not head during very hot weather, time your plantings so as to come off before hot summer and during cool days of fall. Allow 100 days for Snowball. For early planting sow seed in hot-bed in January or February, transplanting after cold weather when plants are about 4 to 5 inches high. For late crop, sow in beds like cabbage during June and July. Set plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows, and give an abundance of water in dry weather. When the heads are about 2 inches across, gather the outer leaves and tie together to blanch the heads and protect from the hot sun. One ounce of seed makes about 2,000 plants.

Early Snowball.—Undoubtedly the finest and most popular early variety. Heads very early, of medium size, firm, compact, solid and very white; plant compact in growth with few short, upright leaves. Our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. We recommend it equally as well for late summer as early crop. Also as well adapted to forcing as out door planting.



White, or Cabbage Collard.

Southern Collards

Grown very largely in the Southern States, where it is used as a substitute for cabbage, but it is easier to grow, also harder, thrives better on poor soil, and is not as susceptible to insects. It is frequently sown in the early spring months, but seems to do best when sown in June, July or August. Transplant and cultivate like late cabbage, and keep well worked. It is said the flavor is improved by a touch of frost, and makes a splendid dish for fall and winter use. One ounce of seed produces about 1,500 plants.

North Carolina Short Stem.—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best.

White, or Cabbage Collard.—Called cabbage-collard because of its close bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage.

Carrots

Culture.—Carrots can be sown from March to June in drills 12 inches apart and the plants thinned to 4 or 5 inches apart, covering the seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. They thrive best in light, loamy, deep, rich soil. To keep carrots in winter, pack well in clean, dry sand and place in a dry, dark cellar. Sow 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; about 4 pounds to the acre.

Danvers Half Long.—The roots are smooth, 8 to 10 inches long, and of a deep orange color. The flesh is fine-grained, sweet and of the very best quality. This is an excellent variety either for the home garden or for the market.

Chantenay.—Suited to either garden or field culture. It makes a good yield and is often used for stock feed. It has a medium-size top, small neck, stump root and a broad, thick shoulder. The roots are of an orange color, and the flesh is of good quality.

Improved Long Orange.—This is one of the most popular sorts for table use; therefore it is especially recommended to home gardeners. The roots are long, smooth and tapering. The flesh is very tender and crisp and of a beautiful orange color.



Danvers Half-Long Carrot.

	Postpaid			
	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Cauliflower —				
Early Snowball.....		\$0.25	\$0.85	\$1.40
				\$8.50
Collards —				
	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
N. Car. Short Stem....		\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30
White or Cabbage.....		.05	.10	.30
				.85
Carrots —				
Danvers Half Long....		.05	.10	.30
Chantenay.....		.05	.10	.30
Improved Long Orange.		.05	.10	.30
				.90

"I have been using your seeds for several years. They have always been just what you said they were, so I hope to continue trading with you."

E. R. LEECH,
Roanoke, Va.



Celery

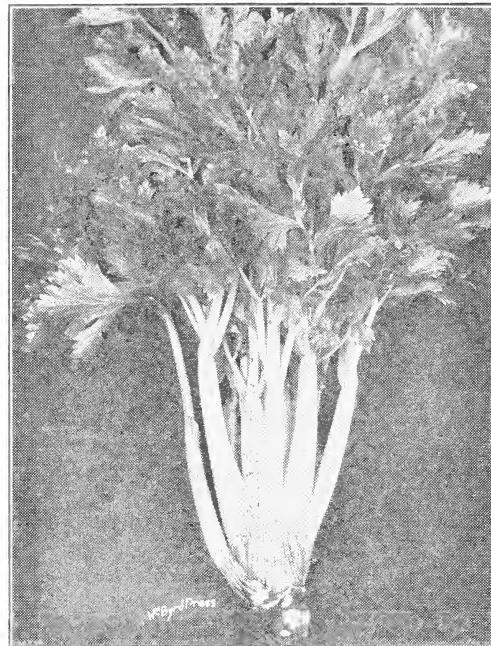
Culture.—Sow in hotbeds or in seed boxes in the house in February or March. Keep well watered and transplant from July to September 15th to rich, moist, mucky soil in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, with plants 6 inches apart in the row. Supply abundance of moisture. As the plants grow heap up the earth around the stalks to whiten them. To protect from severe winter weather, cover the rows with straw and lay boards on the top, or bank the rows with boards when 10 inches tall. One ounce of seed produces 1,000 plants.

Improved White Plume.—A magnificent celery for early use, and being self-blanching, requires but little working; naturally turns white upon reaching maturity. In quality, it is all that can be desired.

Giant Pascal.—More generally grown than any late celery. For fall and early winter it is certainly one of the best. It makes large, thick and solid stalks, with beautiful creamy yellow heart; blanches easily and quickly; very crisp and of a fine nutty flavor.

Sanford's Easy Blanching.—Excels all other varieties in earliness, in quick blanching, in flavor and tenderness. Every stalk solid, does not get pethy.

French Golden Self-Blanching.—The best of all early self-blanching varieties. It is of dwarf compact growth, with thick, solid, heavily ribbed stalks, which blanch easily to a clear waxen-yellow. More extensively grown for both home and market than any other variety.



French Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

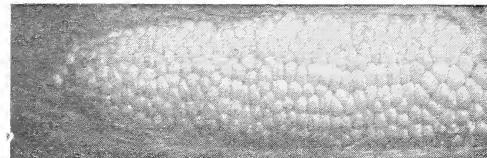
SWEET GARDEN AND SUGAR CORN

Culture.—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil, but excellent garden corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; sweet corns are tender and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm. Give frequent but shallow cultivation and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. The early kinds can be planted during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One pound will plant 100 hills; 10 to 12 pounds plant an acre.

Wonder Bantam.—A sweet corn of exceptional merit. (See page 6).

Golden Bantam.—Extra early, sweet, tender and delicious, is becoming each year more popular because of its extreme early character, vigorous growth and delicious flavor. It is pronounced by many of our planters the finest extra early sweet corn ever grown. The dry grain is entirely free from any flinty glaze, it is exceptionally hard and firm, hence can be planted earlier than any other true sweet corn. The stalks are dwarf and sturdy in habit, growing to a height of four feet and can be planted close together in the row; they bear two or three good small ears to the stalk. The grains are yellow. Golden Bantam is truly delicious.

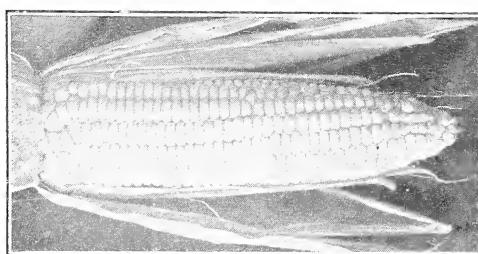
Howling Mob.—A big-eared early corn with the sweet flavor of the late varieties; ears 7 to 9 inches long; usually two pearly white ears to the stalk; the shuck extends well over the tip and protects it from the green worm so destructive to early sweet corns.



Country Gentleman Corn.

Stowell's Evergreen.—Now recognized everywhere as the standard variety, both for home and market, and is the general favorite. The ears are of a large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and have the advantage of remaining longer in the green state than any other. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration in the evergreen character of this best of all sorts.

Country Gentleman.—One of the richest flavored and most popular late sweet corns. Makes a good-sized ear, with a small cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, pearly-white grains of the best quality. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, are borne two or more to the stalk, and will keep tender and fit for use for a long season. You'll make no mistake planting Country Gentleman.

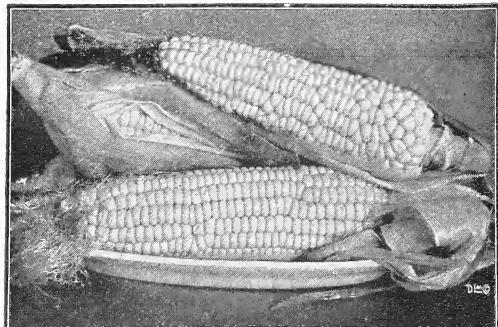


Howling Mob Corn.

	Postpaid			
	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Celery—				
Imp. White Plume.....	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.75	\$ 2.50
Giant Pascal.....	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Easy Blanching.....	.10	.30	.90	3.50
Golden Self-Blanching..	.10	.60	2.25	7.50



Roasting Ear Corn



Extra Early Adams.

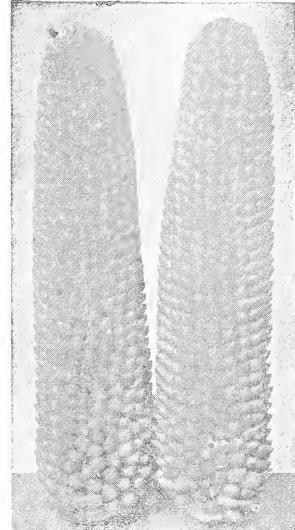
Silver King.—An improved Norfolk Market. (See page 6).

Extra Early Adams.—The earliest variety and can be planted first of all. It bears small, thick ears, close to the ground. Being a dwarf variety, it can be planted closer than the others. Ears 7 to 8 inches long.

Adams Early.—Similar to Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. Earlier and hardier than the sugar corns, and, as it makes a small stalk, can be planted close together.

Trucker's Favorite.—For a second early corn to follow Adams Early, or for late planting to mature early, this is a good sort. It is a white corn, with good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes most desirable size for roasting ears. In addition to being a fine garden corn, it makes an excellent field corn to plant late.

Genuine Norfolk Market.—By far the best of all the "roasting ear" corns and the most popular kind among our market gardeners. Unlike the early varieties which have heretofore been considered standard, it is a really handsome corn, the ears attaining an average length of over 8 inches, with about 16 rows to the ear. The rows are regular and the cob is covered to the very tip. When in the green state the grains are very plump, tender and milky. Its excellent flavor is preferred by many to the sugar corns. This is the best corn with which to fill in the gap between the little early varieties and the late sorts.



White Rice Pop Corn.

Pop Corn

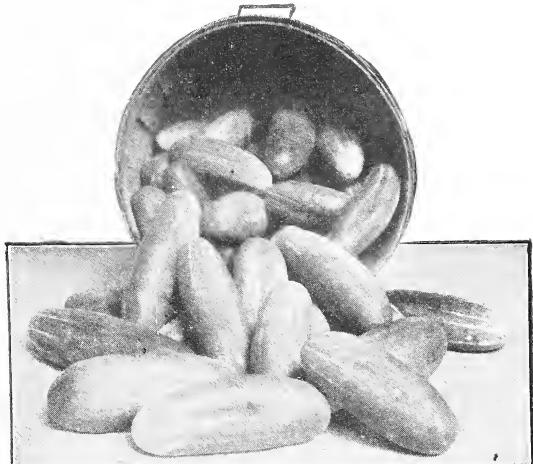
A Profitable Crop.

Boys and girls can easily grow an acre or so and dispose of the product to the grocery-man.

White Rice.—A very handsome and very prolific variety. Ear short; kernels long, pointed and resemble rice; color white. No variety of pop corn is superior to this for popping.

Cucumbers for Slicing and Pickling

Culture.—To have very early cucumbers the seed can be planted in hotbeds or boxes in the house in March or April and transplanted after danger of frost, or for later crop plant outside after the ground is warm, from April to July, in rich, well-manured, raised hills 4 feet apart. Plant 8 to 10 seeds 1 inch deep around the hills. Later thin to 2 or 3 plants to the hill. Hoe or cultivate only until the plants start to vine, then pull weeds by hand. One ounce will plant about 50 hills; 2 pounds to the acre.



Improved Early White Spine.

Imperator.—The biggest money maker for the shipper. See page 6.

Improved Early White Spine.—The most widely grown of all cucumbers, especially for shipping, although it is grown in nearly every private garden. The fruits are 5 to 7 inches long, smooth, slightly pointed at the ends, of a deep rich color; very prolific and excellent for both table and pickling.

Early Fortune.—An especially fine, medium length, White Spine Cucumber much planted in the South for shipment to the Northern markets. It has a fine, dark green color which it holds for a long time after picking.

London Long Green.—Well-known table sort, 12 to 14 inches long; slender, more tapering toward the stem end; color dark green; flesh white and firm.

	100 lbs.			
	Postpaid not			
	Pkt.	Lb.	10 lbs.	prepaid
Sweet Corn—				
Wonder Bantam.....	.10	.35	\$2.50	\$18.00
Golden Bantam.....	.10	.35	2.10	16.00
Howling Mob.....	.10	.35	2.10	16.00
Stowell's Evergreen.....	.10	.35	2.00	15.00
Country Gentleman.....	.10	.35	2.10	16.00
Roasting Ear Corn—				
Silver King.....	.10	.35	2.50	18.00
Extra Early Adams.....	.10	.30	1.70	12.00
Adams Early.....	.10	.30	1.70	12.00
Trucker's Favorite.....	.10	.30	1.70	12.00
Norfolk Market.....	.10	.30	1.80	13.00
Pop Corn—				
White Rice.....	.10	.30	1.70	12.00

"Your Wannamaker-Cleveland Seed produced the best cotton I have ever grown, and I am convinced that it is the best cotton for this section."

L. B. WOODHOUSE,
Grandy, N. C.



Davis Perfect.—Has every quality that makes up an ideal cucumber. The vine growth is vigorous, producing unusually long, symmetrical fruits that are almost seedless. The fruits of this sort have been mistaken, even by experts, for hothouse or indoor types. For this reason they always command the very best price in any market.

Early Green Cluster.—Very early, bearing in clusters of two and three. If kept gathered the vines will continue to set fruit through a long season. Fine for pickles.

Japanese Climber.—This variety is actually a climber. It climbs quickly on fences or trellises and is entirely distinct. The quality is splendid for pickling or slicing. Long, attractive, deep green, smooth fruit. 10 to 12 inches in length. A valuable variety for small gardens.

Gherkin (For pickles). This is a very small, oval, prickly fruited sort quite distinct from all others and grown exclusively for pickles. The seed is distinctly smaller than that of other cucumbers and is slow to germinate, requiring usually from two to three weeks.

Egg Plant

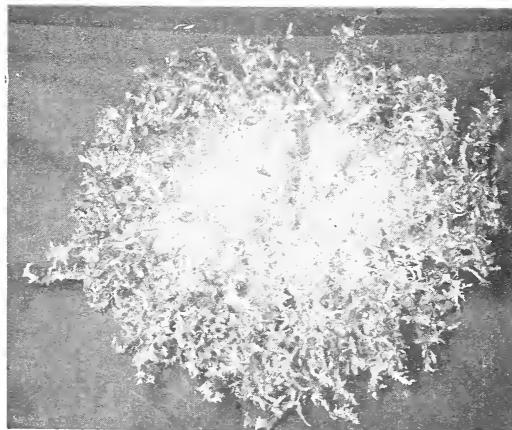
Culture.—Sow in February or March $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in hot-beds or boxes inside. When the plants are 2 inches high transplant to pots or good rich soil, after all danger of frost is past, in May. Set out in 3 foot rows, 2 feet apart in the row. The ground should be a good rich loam. Keep well worked. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,000 plants.

Black Beauty.—This is the earliest and the best of all large-fruited egg-plants. The large fruits are thick and of the most attractive form. The skin is a rich, lustrous, purplish-black, and it is entirely free of spine or thorns.



Black Beauty.

Endive



Green Curled Endive.

A delicious and appetizing salad which is at its best after light frosts. It should be in every garden.

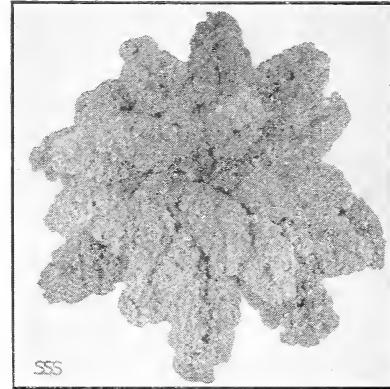
Culture.—Beginning in March make a planting each month till September. Plant shallow in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

Green Curled.—The leaves are finely cut or laciniated, giving the plant a feathery effect. Rich green in color, but blanching to creamy white. Chiefly grown for summer and fall use.

Herbs

As the seed of most herbs are very small and delicate, the soil should be carefully prepared and kept entirely clean of weeds. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, in drills, early in the spring, and transplant when the plants are large enough to rows 16 to 18 inches apart.

We carry in stock the more popular sorts which are priced below.



Scotch, or Norfolk Kale.

Kale or Borecole

Culture.—Spring, or Smooth Kale, may be sown either in the spring or fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Make spring sowings in February and March. The Siberian and Scotch are the popular sorts for fall sowings; a limited quantity is also sown in the spring. Sow from August 15th to October 15th, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Sow 8 pounds per acre broadcast, 4 to 5 pounds in drills.

Smooth Kale, or Spring Sprouts.—A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. Sow at intervals of ten days, so as always to have it young and tender.

Early Curled Siberian (Blue Kale or Dwarf German Greens).—A hardy, vigorous spreading green kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. So hardy that it will stand the winter without protection and make rapid growth in the spring. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. Slow to run to seed.

Green Curled Scotch or Norfolk.—The dwarf spreading kale largely grown in the trucking sections of Eastern Virginia and the Carolinas. The leaves are deep green, beautifully curled and crimped. Very hardy and remains crisp long after cutting.

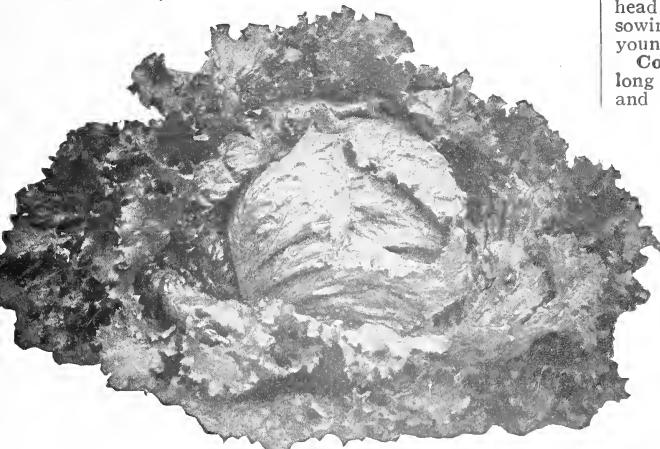
	Postpaid			
	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Cucumbers—				
Imperator.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.45	\$ 1.50
Early White Spine.....	.10	.15	.40	1.10
Early Fortune.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Davis Perfect.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
London Long Green.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Early Green Cluster.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Japanese Climber.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Gherkin.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00
Egg Plant—				
Black Beauty.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Endive—				
Green Curled.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Herbs—				
Dill.....	.10	.15	.45	.....
Sweet Marjoram.....	.10	.25	.80	.....
Sage.....	.10	.50	1.35	.....
Thyme.....	.10	.50	1.35	.....
Kale—				
Smooth or Spring.....	.05	.10	.15	.35
Siberian Curled.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Green Curled Scotch...	.05	.10	.25	.85



Lettuce, the Salad Standby

Culture.—To grow early lettuce the seed should be sowed in January or February in seed boxes inside or under glass. When large enough harden by exposure to cold weather before setting outside. Transplant to rich mellow soil 8 to 12 inches apart in 18-inch rows, and keep well worked. Lettuce must have rapid growth to succeed. For a succession set every 3 weeks. Seed may be sowed in rows outside in the spring and plants thinned out. For fall use sow in July and August. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

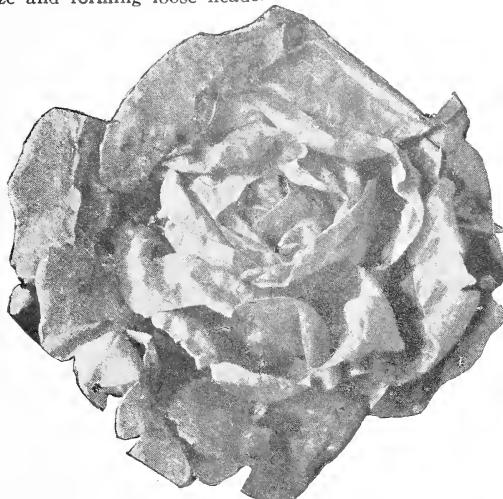
Iceberg.—Very crisp variety, loose cabbage heading, late and very slow to shoot to seed. The head is extremely hard and well blanched, the leaves very completely light green, excepting for the faint brown tinge along the extreme border. It is never spotted and the inner head leaves never colored. The quality is good crisp and firm, very sweet but not buttery in flavor. This lettuce always finds a ready market at satisfactory prices.



Iceberg Lettuce.

Wayahead Earliest.—The earliest butterhead lettuce, not only being "wayahead" in earliness, but the tightly folded heads are generally larger in size. The outer leaves a light green, with the inner head finely bleached to a rich buttery yellow. "Wayahead" stands a longer time before running to seed than any other early-head variety.

Big Boston (Improved Selected). Very distinct variety, grown largely in the South as a winter lettuce. It forms large, solid heads, with broad, comparatively smooth and thin leaves. They are of light green color, and quite tender when well grown. Outside it is a less distinctive leading sort, the plants being vigorous, growing to a good size and forming loose heads.



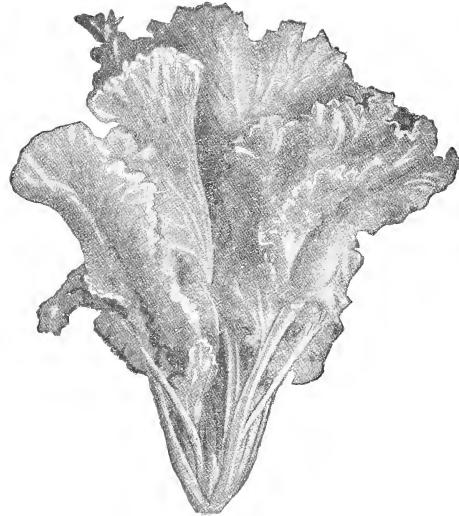
Wayahead Lettuce.

Brittle-Ice.—Grows to a larger size, is of more pleasing appearance, and retains its crispness and mild flavor to a greater degree during the hot summer months than any

other crisp-head variety. It is not suitable for shipping to distant markets. The plants are of quick, strong growth. The leaves are soft bright green, growing closely around the head. The heads are tightly folded, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, blanched to a silvery white, and as crisp as celery.

Early Curled Simpson.—A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well blanched, curly, loose head; early, crisp, and tender. Especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when the plants are young.

Cos, or Romaine.—Has no equal for quality. Forms long conical heads, which if tied up blanch a pure white and as crisp as celery stalks.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard.

Mustard

Culture.—Mustard can be grown at almost any time of the year. Sow the seed either broadcast or in light drills about 12 inches apart. Requires little or no cultivation, and will produce edible leaves within a few weeks after sowing.

Southern Giant Curled.—This is the best known and most popular variety. It grows rapidly and produces an abundant crop of "greens" or salad. The leaves are large and curled.

Chinese Broad-Leaved.—Makes a large and tender growth for greens without bitter taste. Ready six weeks from sowing; sweet and pungent.

Lettuce—	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.	Postpaid
Iceberg.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$ 2.00	
Wayahead.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00	
Big Boston.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50	
Brittle-Ice.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00	
Early Curled Simpson..	.10	.15	.45	1.50	
Cos or Romaine.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00	
Mustard—					
Southern Giant Curled.	.05	.10	.25	.75	
Chinese Broad Leaf....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	



Delicious Cantaloupes or Muskmelons

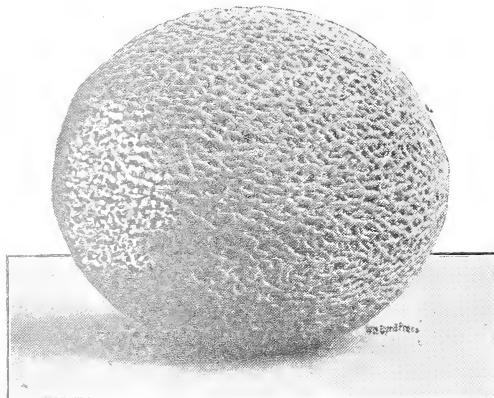
Culture.—Prepare hills 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about 1 inch deep, and when well up, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the vines, especially if the growth is rank. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Dust with sifted ashes, air-slacked lime or road-dust to keep off insects; spray with Bordeaux Mixture to prevent disease and improve the yield. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One oz. plants 50 hills; 2 lbs. to the acre.

Hearts of Gold.—The most popular melon introduced in recent years. (See page 7).

Extra-Early Hackensack.—Fine for the home garden or nearby market, but not well suited for shipping. It is an improvement on the old Hackensack or Turk's Cap, maturing 10 days earlier. The melons are of good size, and are heavily ribbed and netted; of attractive appearance. The flesh is a beautiful light green and quite thick. It is of the finest flavor.

Early Knight.—About a week earlier than the Rocky Ford, of uniform size; has thick, green flesh, of splendid flavor and appearance. A favorite market variety.

Rocky Ford Netted Gem (Selected Strain).—The most popular melon in cultivation. Very popular as a shipper, fruits stand handling with little or no damage. Early and very prolific; flesh is light green with salmon flesh near the seed. We offer seed of the very finest strain, grown for us by specialists in this line, and subjected to the greatest care in selecting and curing.



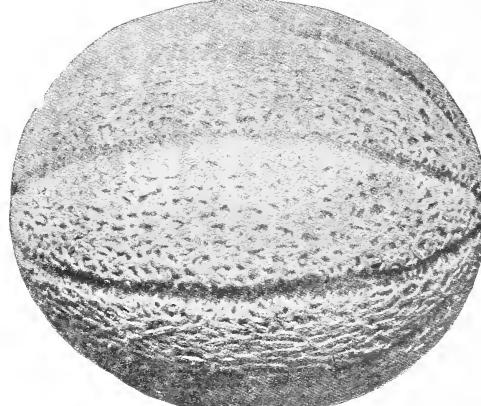
Pollock 10-25 Cantaloupe.

Pollock 10-25.—This variety is a salmon pink fleshed Rocky Ford, which excels all other melons of this type. The fruits are extremely uniform, very heavily netted with no trace of ribs and the vines are vigorous and rust-resistant. Cuts with a golden center shading to a green at the rind, tender, sweet, thick fleshed, without strings or toughness. It is fully as early as Rocky Ford and its long distance shipping qualities are surpassed by none.

Defender or Burrell's Gem (Selected Strain).—One of the best yellow-fleshed melons. It is excellent for shipping, and is a desirable intermediate sort for the home garden. The fruits are medium-sized, oval, slightly, ribbed, covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, fine grained and of highest flavor. The color is rich, deep orange-yellow. The flesh extends to the rind and retains its color and quality quite to the outer shell which, though thin, is very hard and firm. The vines are very vigorous and productive.

Emerald Gem.—The fruit is of good size, very smooth and of deep emerald green color. The flesh is of a rich salmon color, and ripens thoroughly to the extreme thin rind, and is very sweet and rich of flavor; very hardy and prolific, and grows to perfection in the South. This melon follows the extra early sorts in ripening and lasts longer than most any variety. This melon is very popular for home gardens.

Fordhook.—The rind, though thin, is unusually firm and well netted; the thick salmon flesh is solid and sweet to the rind. One of the finest for market; also equally as good for the home garden. The introducer pronounced it equal to the Emerald Gem in delicious flavor.



Defender, or Burrell's Gem.

Honey Dew.—“As sweet as honey and fresh as the morning dew.” It is certainly delicious, and everyone should grow it. The smooth thin skin is creamy white when ripe and so tough that the melon is practically sealed up and will keep for a month or more. Allow it 3 months to mature, pull when the blossom end is slightly soft, and keep a few days before serving. The flesh is good right up to rind.

Banana.—The fruit is very long, cucumber-shaped, 18 to 24 inches; flesh yellow, thick, and of most delicious odor and flavor.



Honey Dew Cantaloupe.

Muskmelon or Canta- loupe	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Hearts of Gold.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$1.60
Extra Early Hackensack.....	.10	.15	.35	1.10
Early Knight.....	.10	.15	.40	1.35
Rocky Ford Netted Gem.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Pollock 10-25.....	.10	.15	.40	1.35
Defender.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Emerald Gem.....	.10	.15	.40	1.35
Fordhook.....	.10	.15	.40	1.35
Honey Dew.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Banana.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50

For *Aphis* on Melons Spray with Nicotine Sulphate, page 53.



Sweet Juicy Watermelons

Culture.—Prepare land and cultivate the same as recommended for cantaloupes, except the hills should be somewhat larger and placed 8 to 9 feet apart. New ground or a broom-straw field is an excellent place in which to grow melons, as they thrive best on light sandy soils. For a late crop of melons they may be planted as late as June 1st. One ounce of seed will plant about 30 hills; 3 pounds to the acre.

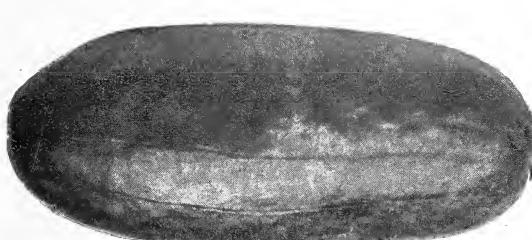


Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon.

Cut-Red Watson.—Bred for elimination of hard white center. (See page 6).

New Wondermelon.—One of the finest flavored melons grown. It is very productive, grows long and thick, dark glossy green rind, seed white, flesh deep red and juicy sweet. The rind is rather thin but reasonably tough. Resembles Kleckley Sweet but grows larger and the eating qualities are fully as good. Sells well on any market.

Improved Irish Grey.—A high quality, good shipping watermelon of the popular large, long shape, and has a distinct color—a mottled greenish grey. The thin rind is so tough that it will stand rough treatment without bursting. The flesh is red, sweet, crisp and free from stringiness, comparing well with Kleckley Sweet in quality. In uniformity of shape, size and productiveness it is equal to Tom Watson. The plants are vigorous and bear much longer than other sorts; equally fine for shipping melons or home garden.



Excel Special Watermelon.

Excel Special.—This is the shippers' melon. It is well adapted to Southern conditions, and for shipping melon it can't be beat. The rind is tough and will withstand the roughest use in transit, besides being a heavy cropper. It is large, long, dark green melon with faint stripes, making a quick seller on the market. Flesh is red, very crisp, solid and a wonderful medium early shipper.

Halbert Honey.—Fine for home use and market, but too thin and brittle to stand shipment. Shape oblong, well-filled to the ends, skin very dark green, showing a



Improved Kleckley's Sweet Watermelon.

faint longitudinal tracing or indentation in the rind; medium early and fairly large; flesh crimson and very sweet. Similar to Kleckley's Sweets, but more productive and not inclined toward pear shape.

Improved Kleckley's Sweet.—A medium-sized melon; medium early and exceedingly sweet; oblong in form, slightly tapering toward stem. Rind very green; flesh very bright, rich red, and ripens nearly to the rind. White seeded.

Florida Favorite.—Oblong in shape and grows to a fair size. Rind dark green with irregular stripes; flesh bright red and of fine quality; a good shipper.

Georgia Rattlesnake.—This melon, known also as the Striped Gypsy, is an oblong variety with decided stripes of light and dark green. The rind is tough and rather thick while the flesh is bright red and of splendid quality. It attains a large size, is a particularly handsome melon, and can be shipped perhaps as far as any other kind. A splendid variety for late use.

Preserving Citron.—Makes excellent preserves. Also used for stock feeding. Keeps for a long time.

Okra or Gumbo

Culture.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart and thin out to a foot apart. For winter use, slice into narrow rings when young, string them and hang in the shade to dry, or they may be pickled like cucumbers, or canned. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

White Velvet.—Bears round, white, smooth pods without ridges like other varieties. The extra large pods are produced in great abundance.

Improved Dwarf Green Prolific.—Dwarf, but immensely productive. The pods are tender and of the best quality, and are borne throughout the season.

Tall Green.—Long pods; grows 5 to 6 feet high.



White Velvet Okra.

	Postpaid			
	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Watermelon—				
Cut-Red Watson.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$ 1.00
New Wondermelon.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Improved Irish Grey.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Excel Special.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Halbert Honey.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Imp. Kleckley's Sweets.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Florida Favorite.....	.05	.10	.30	.85
Georgia Rattlesnake.....	.05	.10	.30	.85
Preserving Citron.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Okra or Gumbo—				
White Velvet.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Dwarf Green Prolific...	.05	.10	.25	.75
Tall Green.....	.05	.10	.25	.75



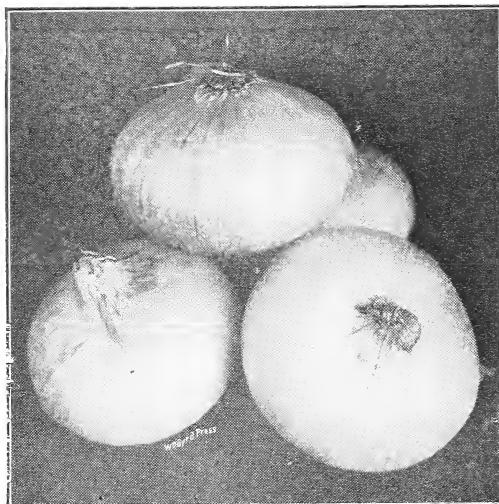
Onion Seed and Sets

Culture.—Onions are grown from seeds and also from bulbs, called Sets. To grow onions from seed, plant in the open in early spring rather thickly, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep in rows 18 inches apart, and later thin the plants to from 3 to 5 inches apart, and keep well cultivated. When grown this way 1 ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row: 6 pounds to the acre. If Sets for planting the following spring are desired, sow the seed in March or April in wide rows, 20 to 40 pounds to the acre. When the tops die in the summer remove and store only the small Sets, spreading them thinly in a dry place, using the larger size for eating or pickling purposes. Onions require rich soil, and a liberal supply of manure from the poultry-house is very beneficial. But probably the most satisfactory way for the small home-gardener to grow early green onions is from the Sets. These may be put out in the spring, in March or April or in the fall, in September and October, 3 inches apart in rows 1 foot or more apart. One pound will set about 75 feet of row. Fertilize well and keep well cultivated.

Extra Early White Pearl.—The earliest of the white onions; makes large pearly white bulbs, tender, mild and of the best flavor. To make early spring onions, sow thickly in rows during March or early April; put out the sets next fall and you will have large onions next spring before any other kinds are ready.

Silver Skin, or White Portugal.—Grows to a good size; ripens early and evenly. Flesh and skin pure white; very mild and sweet; a good keeper. Besides making a fine market onion, it is largely grown for bunching, for sets and pickling.

Prize-Taker or Spanish King.—A very large onion, mild and fine grained; of globe shape, with light, straw-colored skin; requires a season to develop to full size. Is frequently sown in hot-beds and transplanted. By this method immense onions are produced.



Silver Skin Onion.

Yellow Globe Danvers.—The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. The bulbs are medium to large size, uniformly globe-shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop.

Large Red Wethersfield.—The most generally grown and best known variety. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hard and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils.

Ebenezer or Japanese.—See description on page 7.

ONION SETS BY WEIGHT

One pound equals about one quart and plants about 50 to 75 feet of row. Parcel post price below. Write for prices in larger quantities when ready to buy.

Parsnip

Culture.—Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit till the middle of June. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 inches apart, cover lightly, and when 2 inches high, thin out to 4 to 5



Hollow Crown Parsnip.

inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can be dug as wanted, or stored for winter use. One ounce sows 200 feet of drill; 5 lbs., sows an acre.

Sugar or Hollow Crown.—A standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock.



Parsley

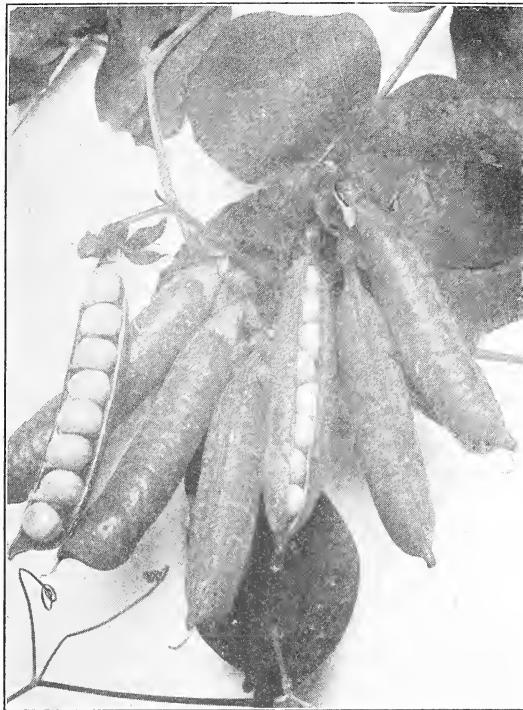
Culture.—Sow in February, March or early in April, half inch deep, in rows a foot apart, pressing the soil after sowing. Slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking 24 to 36 hours before sowing, or by covering the rows with boards to retain the moisture. A few radish seeds should be sown in the row with parsley to mark the row and allow early cultivation. The radishes can be pulled early and will not interfere with the parsley.

Double Curled.—The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. It makes an ornamental plant for edging walks.

	Pkt.	Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.	Postpaid
Onion Seed —				
Extra Early White Pearl	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$1.25	\$ 4.00
White Silver Skin.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Price-Taker.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Yellow Globe Danvers..	.10	.60	1.75	6.00
Red Wethersfield.....	.10	.35	1.10	3.50
Onion Sets —			Lb. 5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Ebenezer or Japanese.....		\$0.50	\$1.75	\$ 3.00
White Silver Skin.....		.35	1.25	2.00
Yellow Globe Danvers.....		.30	.85	1.50
Red Wethersfield.....		.30	.85	1.50
Parsley —	Pkt.	Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.	
Double Curled.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$ 0.75
Parsnip —				
Hollow Crown.....		.05	.10	.25
				.75

Peas of Perfection

Culture.—Peas do best in a light, rich loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy as the smooth kinds, and should be planted later; they are, however, sweeter and better flavored. For a continuous crop, plant every two weeks—as late as August for a late crop. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in rows about 3 feet apart, and stake the tall varieties with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. Gather as fast as they are fit to use, otherwise they will stop bearing. Two pounds will plant 100 feet of drill; 100 pounds for acre an



Pilot Peas.

Top the Market.—A superior dwarf variety. (See p. 7).

Pilot.—This is one of the new, extra early, long podded sorts of the Thomas Laxton type. A vigorous grower, standing severe changes of weather, and can be planted as early as the Alaska and other extra early varieties. Vines about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, loaded with fine, large, well-filled pods. A very profitable Pea for growers and shippers.

Extra Early Alaska.—Deservedly popular with growers for early market because of its earliness, uniform maturity and abundance of pods, which retain their rich green color long after picking. For canning it ranks among the best.

Gradus, or Prosperity.—The largest early Wrinkled Pea; vine has heavy stems and grows about 3 feet high; peas of excellent flavor and remain tender and sweet for some time after they are large enough for use. Best second early variety for family use.

Laxtonian.—This handsome wrinkled pea is the largest podded of the dwarf varieties. The dark green pods are similar in shape to Gradus in shape and splendid quality, are nearly as large in size and often mature a little earlier. Vines vigorous and productive, averaging fifteen to eighteen inches high; foliage dark green; pods about four inches in length. Seed light green, large, wrinkled, flattened, irregular in shape.

Thomas Laxton.—This is a very early wrinkled variety of great merit. The vines are vigorous, of medium height, about 3 feet, similar to those of Gradus, but darker in color, hardier and more productive. The pods are large, often four inches long, with square ends, similar to, but larger, and darker than those of Champion England

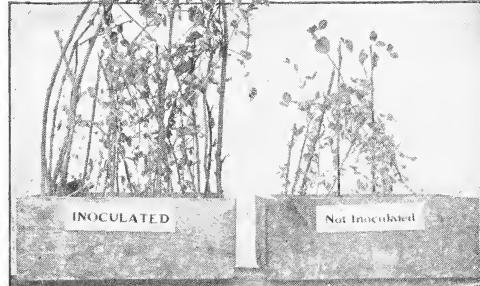
and as uniformly well filled. The green peas are very large, of fine deep color and unsurpassed in quality. One of the very best sorts for the market and home garden.

Champion of England.—Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown. Highly prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea. Hardly and vigorous in growth; pods 3 inches long, broad, nearly straight; medium dark green color. Of delicious flavor; a very profuse bearer. Especially recommended for the home garden. Height, 4 to 5 feet.

Mammoth Melting Sugar (Cabbage Pea)—This is one of the best known of all edible-podded peas. The vines grow luxuriantly and reach a height of 6 to 7 feet. The pods are borne in great profusion all over the vine and they should be gathered when the seeds are just beginning to form. They are broken in pieces the same as string beans and make a delicious and palatable dish.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM

The Effect of
Inoculation on
Garden Peas.



Peas—	100 lbs.			
	Pkt.	Lb.	10 lbs. prepaid	not
Top the Market.....	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$2.90	\$22.00
Pilot.....	.10	.35	2.10	16.00
Extra Early Alaska.....	.10	.35	2.10	16.00
Gradus or Prosperity.....	.10	.40	2.25	17.50
Laxtonian.....	.10	.50	2.90	22.00
Thomas Laxton.....	.10	.40	2.25	17.50
Champion of England.....	.10	.35	2.10	16.00
Mammoth Melting Sugar.....	.10	.35	2.10	16.00

"Your seeds have all been tip-top, and you may bet that when I hear anyone talking seeds I will tell them to try the "True Blue" kind."

PARKER RAND,
Garner, N. C.



Pepper



Ruby King.

Bell or Bull Nose.

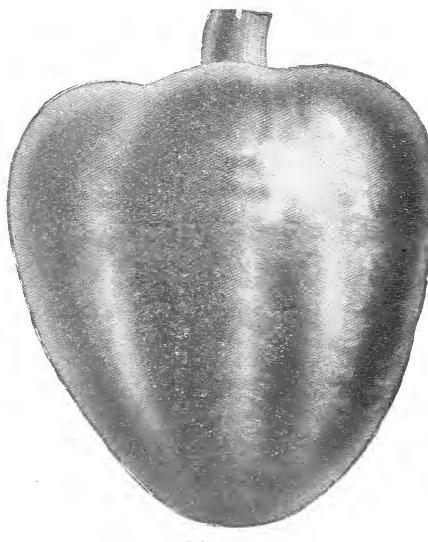
Culture.—Sow in hotbed in February or March, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2 or 3 foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant as above. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, liquid manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are 6 inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

Large Bell or Bull Nose.—A large pepper that ripens early and uniformly; large fruits with thick mild flesh, of excellent quality for use in salads or for stuffing and man-goes; a good bearer.

Ruby King.—One of the most popular of the large varieties, 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches across; flesh very thick, sweet and so mild that it may be served with vinegar, or they may be stuffed. The green fruits make excellent pickles.

Pimento.—Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meats, rice, etc., and baked; can be served as a salad, made into Spanish omelettes, and for canning is especially fine; smooth and uniform in shape and size; an abundant bearer and continues in bearing until frost.

Long Red Cayenne.—Very hot; used for pickling and drying for winter use; 3 to 4 inches long; a profuse yielder



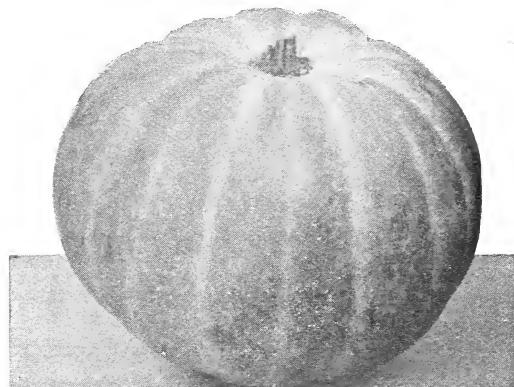
Pimento.

Small Red Chili.—The bushes are broad and seldom more than 20 inches high. The fruits are small, thin and coral-red, and early maturing. It has a very hot taste; used a great deal for pepper vinegar.

Pumpkin

Culture.—Pumpkins do not require as rich soil as squashes, cucumbers and melons, but on good land the pumpkins will be much larger. Plant in May or June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, 1 inch deep, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows, letting the hill of pumpkins take the place of a hill of corn. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with Bug Death, Paris Green, or land plaster. One ounce will plant 20 hills; three pounds, one acre.

Large Cheese.—This is one of the best late varieties. The skin is of a bright orange, and the flesh yellow and sweet. It is also a good keeper, and very fine for wintering stock.



Large Cheese Pumpkin.

King of the Mammoths.—An immense variety which has taken numerous prizes for the largest pumpkin grown; single pumpkins sometimes weigh over 100 pounds. The flesh is a splendid golden yellow; and excellent keeper and fine for making pies and for stock feeding.

Striped Cushaw, or Crookneck.—Fruits very large, with crooked neck; color creamy white, irregularly striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick; sweet. Very productive and popular in the Southern States.

	Postpaid			
	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Pepper—				
Bell or Bull Nose.....	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.90	\$ 3.00
Ruby King.....	.10	.35	1.00	3.25
Pimento.....	.10	.30	.90	3.00
Long Cayenne.....	.10	.30	.90	3.00
Small Red Chili.....	.10	.30	.90	3.00
Pumpkin—				
Large Cheese.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
King of the Mammoths	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Striped Cushaw.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25



Certified and Selected Seed Potatoes

NORTHERN GROWN STOCK, SELECTED AND GROWN ESPECIALLY FOR SEED PURPOSES.

Prices of Potatoes are subject to change without notice, and are invariably cash, "F. O. B. Elizabeth City."

We assume no risk on Potatoes, and ship strictly on purchaser's responsibility.

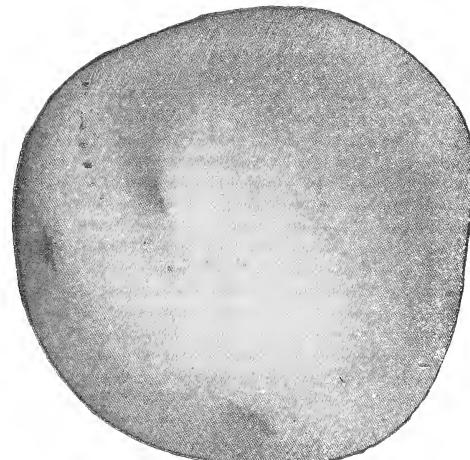
Culture.—Good, well-drained, fibrous loam will produce potatoes under right climatic conditions. For early potatoes, which mature 8 to 10 weeks from planting, the soil must be rich. Potatoes are planted at various times—both early and late. Cut the tubers so there will be 2 to 3 eyes to each piece. Plant in hills or rows about 3 feet apart and from 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. Spray the leaves of the young plants with a Bordeaux-Arsenate-of-Lead mixture as a protection against blight and attacks of beetles. One peck will plant about 100 feet of row, or 100 hills; 10 bushels are required to plant an acre.

Irish Cobbler (Selected and grown specially for seed purposes, superior both in quality and productiveness).—The Irish Cobbler still maintains its popularity everywhere as one of the best, earliest and largest-yielding varieties, and we recommend it strongly as a most desirable and productive extra-early variety of excellent table qualities. It produces smooth, round, plump and handsome tubers, ready for market 10 to 12 days earlier than Early Rose. The tubers are a beautiful creamy white, eyes strong, well developed and slightly indented. Flesh white skin even and slightly netted, which in potatoes always proves a distinctive mark of fine quality. Our stock of these potatoes are specially grown and selected for seed purposes, and the excellent reports we have received from our customers, testify very strongly to their superiority over ordinary stocks.

We recommend most highly Prince Edward Island Canadian-grown Cobblers, which have given us the best results of any seed potatoes we have been able to secure for the past several years. We have found them to be truer to type, free from disease and more uniform in size. They plant farther, yield heavier and make a nicer grade of potatoes for market. We also offer the Maine-grown Cobblers, which have been the standby for years of the growers of early potatoes for northern market. Our stock of both sorts are of best seed quality.

Good stocks of seed potatoes are extremely scarce this year. Place your order early.

Red Bliss, or Triumph.—To those who prefer a potato with a pink skin and white flesh or those who grow



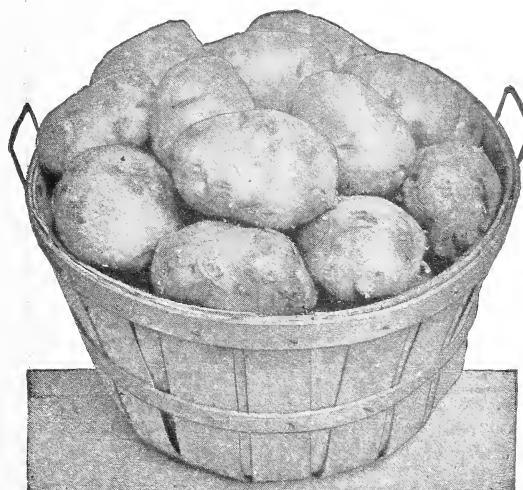
Red Bliss Potatoes.

for markets where this color is in demand, we recommend Red Bliss. It is one of the very earliest, nearly round, peels without waste, a fine yielder and makes a very handsome potato. Many of the potatoes sold as new Bermuda potatoes, are second crop Red Bliss.

Early Rose.—After more than a generation of unparalleled popularity, Early Rose is still in demand. Not as early as Irish Cobbler and Red Bliss, but a good yielder, and a good general purpose early potato. It supplies the demand for a longer potato than Cobbler and Bliss, and still holds all the good qualities that for many years made it the leading variety. Price on application.

Improved Peach Blow.—An old favorite for late planting; color of skin slightly tinged with pink; of attractive appearance, and one of the best keepers. Our stock of these potatoes is superior to the old Peach Blow, being rounder in shape and of better quality. The Peach Blow Potato is one of the most dependable late-cropping varieties in our list, standing adverse conditions of drought and heat better than other kinds. Very popular throughout the South. Price on application.

All prices subject to change.



Irish Cobbler Potatoes.

Potatoes—	11-pk. sack not	Postpaid	½ pk.	Pk.	Bu.	prepaid
Certified P. E. I. Canadian Cobblers.....	\$1.00	\$1.85	\$6.50	\$11.00		
Selected P. E. I. Canadian Cobblers.....	.90	1.60	5.50	10.00		
Certified Maine Cobblers.....	.95	1.65	5.75	10.00		
Selected Maine Cobblers.....	.85	1.55	5.24	9.00		
Red Bliss or Triumph.....	.85	1.55	5.25	9.00		
Early Rose.....	.85	1.55	5.25	9.00		

Peach Blow and Rehoboth are offered only for second crop planting and are ready in July.

These are prevailing prices at time of going to press. Potato prices are subject to market fluctuations and are very uncertain this year. Write for prices when ready to buy.



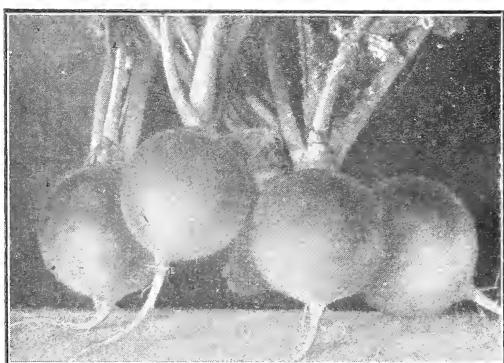
Crisp Radishes

Culture.—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil, and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply worked soil. May also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or sown in the same drill with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips. When forced in hot beds, they must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the winter varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow 50 feet; 15 to 20 pounds one acre.



Long White Icicle.

Rose China Winter.—Roots cylindrical; color bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best.



Early Red or Scarlet Turnip Radish.

Scarlet Globe.—Forms medium sized roots, with a tendency to grow oval as they increase in size. They are ready for table use in four to five weeks from outdoor spring sowing. Under glass they mature considerably quicker. The quality is superb, and the handsome appearance of the brilliantly colored skin gave it its popularity. A standard market variety.

Early Red, or Scarlet Turnip.—No radish is more popular for the home garden. A quick-growing, round red radish, with small tops; rich red color; crisp and tender. Fine for early out-door planting.

Early White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip (Rosy Gem).—A fine forcing radish. Very early; makes beautiful deep scarlet roots with white tip; crisp, tender and mild.

French Breakfast.—A white-tipped, olive-shaped sort, and one of the earliest forcing varieties, but should be used while young.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top.—The standard long variety. Early and of excellent quality.

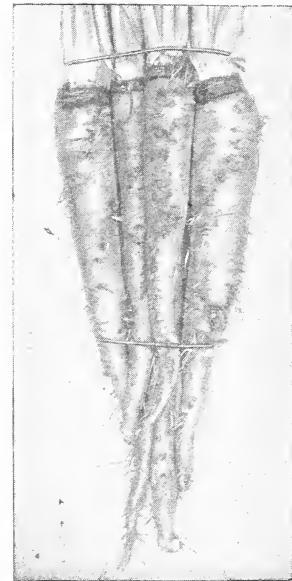
Long White Icicle.—A beautiful, long white radish; crisp, clean and tender. A good variety for family use.

White Chinese, or Celestial.—An outstanding variety, growing to enormous size. The roots are cylindrical and grow 12 to 15 inches long with a diameter of 5 inches. The flesh is crisp, juicy, and tender. Agreeably mild in flavor.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

Culture.—Sow in March or April in rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it will make the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get well established. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; eight pounds one acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior to the old varieties in size, weight and productiveness. A strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without a tendency to branch. We have taken great care in the selection of our seed stock so as to produce not only good size, but the smoothest roots possible, qualities that will be appreciated both by market and private growers.

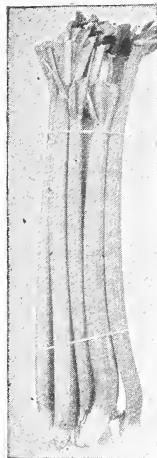


Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

	Pkt.	Postpaid		
		Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Scarlet Globe.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$ 0.85
Early Scarlet Turnip.....	.05	.10	.25	.85
White-Tip Scarlet Turnip.....	.05	.10	.25	.85
French Breakfast.....	.05	.10	.25	.85
Early Long Scarlet.....	.05	.10	.25	.85
Long White Icicle.....	.05	.10	.25	.85
Rose China Winter.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
White Chinese or Celestial.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Salsify or Oyster Plant—				
Mam. Sandwich Island.....	.10	.25	.65	2.25

"I am very much pleased with the shrubbery received from you and expect to get more in the fall."

MRS. J. K. STALVEY,
Conway, S. C.



Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Culture.—Sow seed in a shallow drill, using 1 ounce to 150 feet of row. When well started thin to stand 10 to 12 inches apart. In the fall or following spring reset to permanent location which has been made very rich with manure and dug deep, spacing 4 to 5 feet each way. Stronger plants may be had the first season by starting very early in hot beds and transplanting to cold frame. Stalks should not be gathered until plants have had a full season's growth. Keep out the weeds and top dress every spring with manure.

Myatt's Victoria.—The best and most popular variety for the South. Comes true to seed. For roots see page 30.

Spinach

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1½ to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow from September to December 15th. Requires but little cultivation. Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill, 12 to 15 pounds one acre. The above applies to all varieties except New Zealand, which should be planted after frost is over.

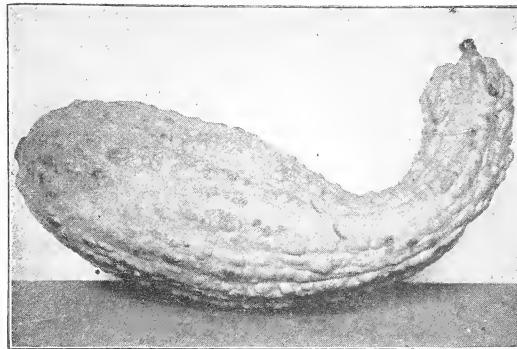


New Zealand Spinach.

New Zealand.—Thrives during the hottest summer weather and in any soil, rich or poor, a single plant covering a space about 4 feet square. The tender tips may be cut every few days; after cutting the plant puts out new growth and continues till frost. Soak for 24 hours and plant 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way.

Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale.—This is decidedly the most popular variety for both spring and fall sowing. Very early hardy curled leaves.

Long Standing.—A thick-leaved sort that remains in condition longer than any other sort. Rarely runs to seed. Leaves smooth, dark green. A good sort for spring planting.



Giant Summer Crookneck Squash.

Squash or Cymling

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant about 1 inch deep, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving 3 of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of the winter squashes when gathering. Apply Bug Death, land plaster, air-slaked lime or Paris Green to keep off bugs; for the large squash bug, use kerosene emulsion. Plant summer sorts, 1 ounce to 25 hills, 3 or 4 pounds to an acre; winter sorts, 1 ounce to 10 hills, 3 or 4 pounds to the acre.

Early White Bush, or Patty-Pan Cymling.—For many years the most popular squash for shipping, for nearby markets and home use. It is early, very prolific, an excellent shipper; light cream color. In every way a good yielding and satisfactory squash.

Mammoth White Bush.—Quite similar to the Early White Bush from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white; the fruits are thick, the flesh tender and of the best quality.

Giant Summer Crookneck.—The largest and earliest of the crookneck squashes, often 1½ to 2 feet long. Of dwarf, bushy habit; very productive; bears early and continues through the summer; of rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent quality.

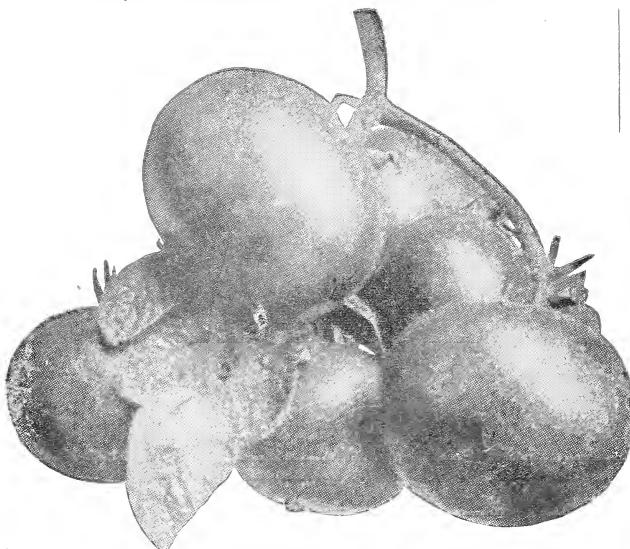
Hubbard.—One of the most widely grown winter squashes. Large and heavy, with bright orange flesh; fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; fine keeper; none better for squash pies.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.	Postpaid
Rhubarb or Pie Plant —					
Myatt's Victoria.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.45	\$ 1.50	
Spinach —					
New Zealand.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	
Norfolk Savoy or					
Bloomsdale.....	.05	.10	.15	.40	
Long Standing.....	.05	.10	.15	.40	
Squash or Cymling —					
Early White Bush,					
Patty Pan.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	
Mammoth White Bush.	.05	.10	.35	1.10	
Giant Summer					
Crookneck.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	
Hubbard.....	.05	.10	.35	1.10	



Meaty Tomatoes, Early and Late

Culture.—Six or 8 weeks before frost is over sow in hot-beds, in pots or shallow boxes in the house, and when they have made 4 leaves transplant in the beds to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them, so that when set out on the open ground they will be strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and cultivate as long as possible. When transplanted, puddle the plants and shade them a few days until they are well rooted. The earliest fruits may be had by growing in pots, shifting to larger pots as they become filled with roots. Earliness may also be promoted by pinching off all the branches except the one most thrifty and tying this and the main stem to stakes. If all useless growth is removed by pinching out the side branches the plants may be set closer and will produce more perfect fruits and a more abundant crop. One ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants enough for an acre.



Bonny Best Tomato.

Norton Wilt-Resistant.—One of the wilt-resistant varieties recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. The government plant breeders have developed a number of wilt-resistant varieties, of which Norton is one of the best. In yield, form and color of fruit it is very similar to the Stone, but it has the added value of being as near blight and wilt-resistant as science has been able to produce. The Norton makes possible the production of big, profitable tomato crops in sections where blight and wilt have affected the crop badly before. Smooth, solid and finely flavored; bears till frost.

Spark's Earliana.—Extremely early and of the very best quality. The vines are hardy and productive, although they are of only medium size. The fruit is of medium size, smooth, nearly round and of a deep scarlet color.

Bonny Best (Early).—This variety is a selection of Chalk's Jewel. The fruits are generally borne in clusters of from 3 to 5. The single fruits are of good size, weighing about 5 to 6 ounces each. They are flattened but smooth, of a solid red up to the stem, and do not crack.

Chalk's Early Jewel.—This famous early variety originated with a market gardener near Norristown, Pa., who is noted for the fine selection of almost every crop he grows; it is a remarkable variety which follows the Earliana in ripening, more solid and of finer form. Color bright scarlet, and a very desirable variety for either market or private garden.

June Pink.—Extra early; good shipper. An extra early, purplish-pink tomato, similar to the popular scarlet fruited Earliana in growth of vine, shape and size of fruit and time of maturing. This is a variety of exceptional value to market gardeners.

Acme.—Ripens early, of medium size, glossy red with purplish tinge; round, smooth, free from cracks. An excellent tomato for market gardeners' use.

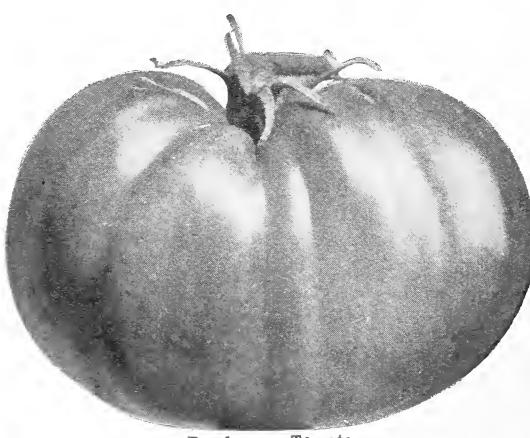
Stone.—One of the most valuable, all-round sorts on our entire list. The fruit is large, of dark brick red color, fleshy and is not subject to rot like some varieties; nor does it ever have a green core. We can especially recommend it for a late crop, and very desirable for canning.

Matchless.—Bright red; skin is so tough that it is a splendid keeper and shipper; is less liable to crack in wet weather than any other large tomato. Fruit is free from core; seed spaces are small; leaves are of a rich dark green, very luxuriant, indicating great vigor, giving the plant ability to produce fruit of the largest size throughout the entire season. We can highly recommend it to all our friends, especially to those who are running market gardens.

The Brimmer.—This Tomato is similar to the well-known Ponderosa, but is even larger than that variety. It has strong healthy vines and is very productive. It is not an early variety, but its flesh is solid and meaty, and has very few seed. A splendid Tomato for family use, but most too large for a profitable market sort.

Ponderosa.—Unquestionably one of the largest tomatoes grown. The vines are vigorous, producing a very large stalk and an unusually thick stem, which is accounted for in the great size and weight of the fruit. It is one of the best flavored sorts grown, almost solid, and contains scarcely any seed. The fruit, when ripe, is cardinal red, and on account of its compact structure will keep longer than any other sort.

Tomatoes—	Pkt.	Postpaid		
		Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Norton Wilt-Resistant..	.10	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$1.75 \$ 6.00
Spark's Earliana.....	.10	.30	.90	3.00
Bonny Best.....	.10	.35	.95	3.25
Chalk's Early Jewel.....	.10	.30	.90	3.00
June Pink.....	.10	.40	1.10	4.00
Acme.....	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Stone.....	.10	.30	.80	2.75
Matchless.....	.10	.30	.90	3.00
The Brimmer.....	.10	.75	2.00	7.50
Ponderosa.....	.10	.55	1.50	5.50



Ponderosa Tomato.



Turnips for Roots and Salad

Culture.—One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds to an acre. The successful cultivation of turnips requires land which has been thoroughly enriched and put in the best condition. For spring use, sow the earlier varieties about the last of February, three-quarters of an inch deep in drills 18 inches apart, and thin the plants to 6 inches apart. For fall and winter supply, sow from the middle of July to first of November, the strap-leaf varieties will usually make turnips if sown as late as the middle of October. For the rutabagas and large turnips the drills ought to be 2 feet apart, and the plants thinned to 10 inches. If desired, they may be also sowed broadcast.



Mammoth
Red Top
White Globe

Will mature in 8 or 9 weeks. A good cropper and an excellent keeper.

Mammoth Red Top White Globe.—Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yielder; fine for the table, market and stock feeding.

Large White Norfolk Globe.—Like the Mammoth Red Top Globe, this variety is an enormous yielder. The roots are large, globe-shape, comparatively smooth; tops green, bottoms white. The flesh is of good quality and suitable for table use. This variety makes the best for putting up for winter, since it keeps much better than other sorts.

Pomeranian White Globe.—Extra large round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder.

Long White Cowhorn.—A very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine-grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip.

Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly.—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor.

Seven Top.—This variety is grown altogether for its tops. It does not make a root of sufficient size to eat. It is the best salad turnip grown, and the tops will continue to come after being cut.

Extra Early White Milan.

The Milans leave nothing to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. They are the earliest varieties grown, at least a week earlier than any other; have small tops, so that the rows can be planted close together. The flesh is clear ivory white; the skin is perfectly smooth. They are without an equal for the table.

Early White Flat Dutch.—Pure white, flat strap-leaf Turnip. Early, medium size, excellent quality for early spring sowing.

Early Red, or Purple Top Flat Strap-Leaf.—This is one of the best table turnips on the market, being fine grained and of mild flavor. It is white below, with a bright purple top; flesh white, leaves short, narrow and erect.

Southern Prize.—Makes an abundant growth of tops, and at the same time produces a medium-size root, which is white and of good quality.

White French or Breadstone.—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of a Rutabaga. Should be sown much earlier than the flat varieties. Used too soon is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple. Good keeper.

Improved Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga.—A strain of Purple Top Yellow rutabaga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots are a little globular, grow to a large size and are of the finest quality. Excellent for table use and stock feeding. We consider this the most desirable sort.

		Postpaid		
	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Turnip—				
Ex. Ea. White Milan.	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.90
Early White Flat Dutch	.05	.10	.20	.60
Early Red or Purple Top				
Flat Strap-Leaf.....	.05	.10	.20	.60
Mammoth Red Top				
White Globe.....	.05	.10	.20	.60
Large White Norfolk...	.05	.10	.20	.60
Pomeranian White				
Globe.....	.05	.10	.20	.60
Long White Cowhorn...	.05	.10	.20	.60
Purple Top Yellow				
Aberdeen.....	.05	.10	.20	.60
Golden Ball, Orange				
Jelly.....	.05	.10	.20	.60
Seven Top.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Southern Prize.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
White French, Breadstone.....	.05	.10	.20	.60
Rutabaga—				
Imp. Purple Top Yellow	.05	.10	.20	.60



Golden Ball Turnip.



VEGETABLE PLANTS

Cash Must Accompany all Orders for Plants



Frost-proof Cabbage Plants.

“True Blue” Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants

Tough and hardy. Heads two to three weeks earlier. Double your profit.

There are a number of islands along the sea coast of South Carolina where the soil and climatic conditions are just suited for growing tough, hardy Cabbage Plants during the winter and early spring. The plants make a slow but steady growth, until at eight to ten weeks of age they are very tough and hardy. The buds are purple and the outer leaves a reddish brown. When in this condition they can be shipped to territory farther north and be planted in the open ground a month to six weeks sooner than the home-grown hot bed or cold frame plants. These **Frost-proof Cabbage Plants** will stand a temperature of 20 degrees above zero without injury. The land freezing, or the plants being covered with ice, sleet or snow after they are planted will not injure them, providing temperature does not go below 20 degrees above zero.

The top of the plant does not grow until your regular spring weather opens up, but the roots grow from the time they are planted, and just as soon as spring weather starts, the established root growth assimilates the fertilizer in the soil, the plants grow very fast, maturing headed cabbage two to three weeks sooner than you can mature them from hot bed and cold frame plants. You know what the difference in profit will be if your crop is matured and marketed before the general crop from home-grown plants is matured.

To get the advantage of these Frost-proof Cabbage Plants they must be planted a month or six weeks earlier than you would plant home-grown plants.

ORDER EARLY TO GET PLANTS DELIVERED IN TIME

When we receive your order for these plants, we have to forward it to our growing station, which takes several days. Plants are shipped direct to you from growing station. Plants cannot be pulled or shipped when beds are wet. We sometimes have a week or ten days of continued wet weather which prevents shipment. If you do not receive your plants as soon as you expect them, you will know that weather prevents shipment. Send your order two to three weeks before you expect to set the plants, and you will get them on time.

The plants when received will be somewhat wilted, and have a hard stunted appearance, which will be disappointing to persons who have never used these plants before. Regardless of appearance, they will produce the crop results.

Varieties:

Early Jersey Wakefield.
Charleston Large Wakefield.
Copenhagen Market.
Succession.
Early Flat Dutch.

Prices by parcel post, postage paid: In lots of 100, 200, 300, or 400 plants at 50 cts. per 100 plants; 500 plants for \$1.60; 1,000 or more at \$3.00 per 1,000 plants.

Orders are filled by the 100, not 250 or 350. These prices are for even quantities of one variety to package; if you ordered 200 of one variety and 300 of another variety, you would pay at the 100 rate.

Prices by express, buyer paying express charges: In lots of 1,000 to 3,000 plants at \$2.00 per 1,000; 5,000 or more at \$1.50 per 1,000. Plants packed for express shipment, 1,000 or 2,000 plants of a variety to package. They weigh about 25 pounds per thousand plants, packed for shipment.

“True-Blue” Frost-Proof Onion Plants

Onion Plants are becoming more popular each season for setting out in the spring, and are just as hardy as our frost-proof cabbage plants, and are shipped from our same growing station. We can supply **White Bermuda** and **Prizetaker** from December to April.

Prices: Same as those on Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants, except in lots of 5,000 or more, by express, in which case Onion Plants are \$1.80 per 1,000.

Plants and Roots

Leading Varieties in Season

Tomato Plants.—20 cts. per doz.; 50 for 45 cts.; 75 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 cts. per doz.; 50 for 35 cts.; 60 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

Egg Plants.—30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid: 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

Pepper Plants.—30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.15 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid: 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 60 cts.; \$1.00 per 100.

Celery Plants.—75 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid: 60 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

Lettuce Plants.—45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid: 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

Sweet Potato Plants.—50 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid: 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

Asparagus Roots.—See page 8 for varieties and prices.

Rhubarb Roots.—20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.; \$1.50 per doz. postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; 3 for 40 cts.; \$1.25 per doz.; 50 for \$4.50.

Horse Radish Roots.—40 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.50 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid: 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.40; per 100; 500 for \$6.50; \$12.00 per 1,000.

For **Strawberry Plants**, see page 39.

Succession Crops

Early beets followed by celery.

Early beans followed by turnips.

Lettuce or onion sets followed by tomatoes.

Radishes followed by tomatoes.

Spinach, lettuce or radishes followed by cabbage.

Early peas followed by peppers, eggplants or tomatoes.

Begin on the second crop the day you remove the first crop. Dig the soil and add a little manure.

Make several plantings of beans and peas to have a fresh table supply all season.

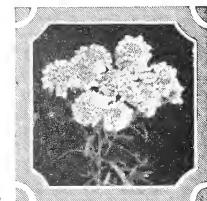
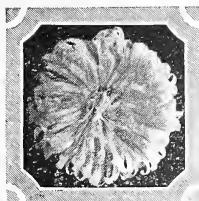
STIM-U-PLANT

Analysis.—Nitrogen 11%; phosphoric acid 12%; potash 15%.

Stim-U-plant is a highly concentrated fertilizer for vegetable gardens and flowering plants. It is put up in convenient tablet form for use either directly to the plant or may be dissolved in water. 10-tablet pkg., 15 cts.; 30-tablet pkg., 25 cts.; 100-tablet pkg., 75 cts., postpaid.



“True Blue”



Selected List for Southern Gardens

SENT POSTPAID AND SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

StimUplant
Makes a
Wonder Garden

There are few places where some variety of flower seeds cannot be sown, and certainly, where there is any space at all, one should have flowers. Our list is not an extensive one, but there is sufficient variety that all can have flowers who will devote a little time and attention to their care, and experience is not necessary to produce many of our most popular varieties. For the beginner, we would suggest such kinds as Alyssum, Asters, Caliopsis, Centaurea, Cosmos, Nasturtiums, Dianthus, Poppies, Verbenas, and Zinnias.

THE SOIL best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed. A good plan is to cover the place where the seeds are to be sown with pine-tags, coarse manure, leaves and other litter, and allow it to remain for a few weeks. The soil will then be finely pulverized and in a splendid condition to start the seeds.

SOW THE SEEDS either broadcast or in rows, and **cover lightly**—a good general rule is to cover four to six times the size of the seeds—and press the soil firmly. **Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep.** Very fine seeds should be sown on the surface and **pressed into the soil.** To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. Water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, do not keep the young plants saturated, as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes or in the open ground if warm enough.

ANNUALS attain full growth from seed, bloom and die

in one season. Sow Hardy Annuals in March or April, or earlier indoors for transplanting outside. Hardy Annuals may be sown in the fall for earlier spring blooming. They make larger flowers and more brilliant colors than Spring sowings.

PERENNIALS usually bloom the second year after sowing and continue to bloom for many years. Fall sowings or early sowings indoors usually produce blooms the first season.

BIENNIALS bloom the second year after sowing and then die. Like perennials, they may be sown early indoors or in the fall.

HALF HARDY and TENDER FLOWERS should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm. Cyclamen, Primulas, and Smilax are tender and should be kept in pots, shifting to larger pots as the growth requires.

HORNY SHELLED SEEDS like Moon Flower, Canna and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

AID IN THE CHOICE OF FLOWER SEEDS

FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES AND SITUATIONS

FLOWERING ANNUALS.—Including some biennials and perennials which flower the first season. Those marked * are best for massing in beds and borders: Ageratum*, Alyssum*, Antirrhinum*, Asters*, Balsam, Calendula*, Caliopsis*, Candytuft*, Carnation, Celosia*, Centaurea, Chrysanthemum*, Clarkia, Cornflower, Cosmos, Dahlia, Dianthus*, Eschscholtzia*, Feverfew, Gaillardia, Helichrysum, Kochia, Larkspur, Lobelia*, Lupinus, Marigold*, Marvel of Peru, Mignonette, Myosotis*, Nasturtium*, Pansy, Petunia*, Phlox*, Pinks, Poppy*, Portulaca*, Ricinus, Salpiglossis, Salvia*, Scabiosa, Stocks*, Sunflower, Sweet Peas, Verbena, Wallflower, Zinnia*.

FLOWERING HARDY PERENNIALS.—For permanent beds and borders: Aquilegia, Campanula, Canterbury Bells, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Coreopsis, Daisy, Delphinium, Digitalis, Gaillardia, Hollyhock, Lupinus, Myosotis, Phlox (hardy), Pinks (hardy), Poppy (Oriental), Scabiosa (hardy), Shasta Daisy, Sweet William, Wall-flower.

ANNUAL CLIMBING VINES.—Convolvulus, Cypress Vine, Dolichos, Gourds, Hyacinth Bean, Ipomoea, Moonflower, Morning Glory, Nasturtium, Sweet Peas.

FLOWERS SUCCEEDING IN PARTIAL SHADE.—Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Del-

phinium, Digitalis, Feverfew, Myosotis, Pansy, Poppy (hardy).

LONG-STEMMED FLOWERS FOR CUTTING.—Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Asters, Caliopsis, Carnation, Centaurea, Chrysanthemum, Coreopsis, Cosmos, Dahlia, Delphinium, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Larkspur, Marigold, Mignonette, Poppy, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Shasta Daisy, Stocks, Sunflower, Sweet Peas, Sweet William, Wall-flower, Zinnia.

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR EDGINGS.—Ageratum, Alyssum, Asters (dwarf), Candytuft, Centaurea, Lobelia, Marigold (dwarf), Nasturtium (dwarf), Petunia, Phlox (dwarf), Pinks (hardy), Portulaca, Sweet William, Verbena, Zinnia (dwarf).

ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE PLANTS FOR BORDERS AND RIBBON BEDS.—Canna, Coleus, Dusty Miller, Kochia, Ricinus.

PLANTS FOR VASES, HANGING BASKETS, PORCH BOXES, Etc.—Alyssum, Centaurea, Coleus, Lobelia, Nasturtium, Pansy, Petunia, Verbena.

PLANTS FOR TALL BACKGROUNDS AND SCREENS.—Canna, Cosmos, Dahlia, Hollyhock, Ricinus, Sunflower.



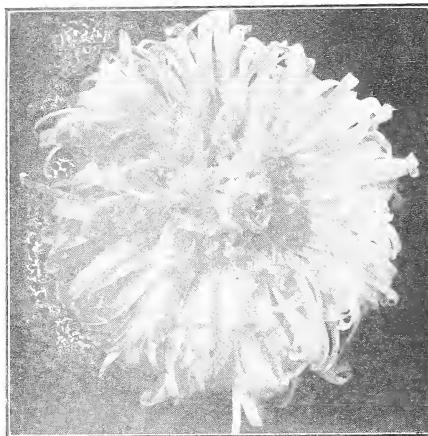
LOVELY ASTERS

During the late summer and early fall the garden is usually a riot of reds and yellows, so the Asters in their dainty and distinct colors as well as their many attractive forms are a pleasing addition. The long stems make them desirable for cut flowers and the blooms last long in water. It should be remembered however in regard to Asters that good culture is essential in order to obtain an abundance of fine flowers.

Queen of the Market—The best of the extra-early varieties, fully two weeks ahead of all others. Flowers quite large and double. Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

Giant Branching Comet—Resembling the Japanese Chrysanthemum. The flowers are from 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, perfectly double, on long stems. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.

New Giant Crego—Strong, well branched plants, 2 feet high, large double flowers, on long stems, petals irregularly curled and twisted. Very fine. The longest keeping cut flower. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts.



Grego Giant Aster.

SWEET ALYSSUM.—One of our finest hardy annual plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom through the summer; cut away the faded blooms and others will come. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

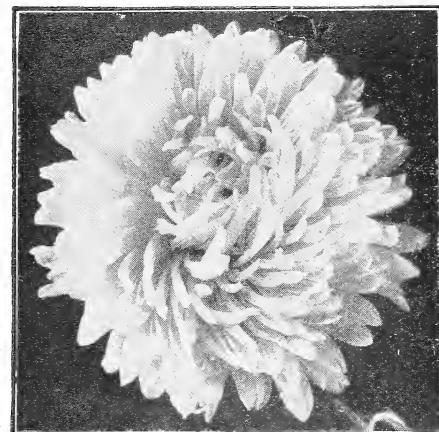
ANTIRRHINUM OR SNAPDRAGON.—Without question one of the most desirable flowers for general garden culture. They come in a great variety of colors and are equally good for bouquets or for mass plantings. They are biennials but can be handled as annuals also. When sown early inside, they bloom in July and then until frost. If covered slightly they will come through the winter nicely and bloom abundantly the second year. Finest giant mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

BALSAM (Lady's Slipper or Touch-Me-Not).—A most beautiful annual, forming neat symmetrical tree-like plant, and a profusion of wax-like flowers, in the most brilliant colors. They are of easy culture, but don't plant the seed before the soil is quite warm, as they are rather tender. A fine mixture of doubles and singles. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

CALENDULA (Scotch Marigold).—One of the most popular and easily grown hardy annuals. A continuous bloomer and an excellent cut flower. They also make good pot plants and can be grown in greenhouse benches. A valuable flower for winter. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

CALLIOPSIS.—Beautiful free-flowering annuals, of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom, thinning out to stand 6 to 12 inches apart. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

CANDYTUFT.—Showy, branching plants, 6 to 18 inches high. Indispensable for cutting and very effective in beds or masses. If sown in Spring will bloom from July until September, or in the Fall will blossom from May to July. Hardy annual. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.



Branching Aster.

New King Aster.—A distinct new type. Very large double flowers, with long, narrow, folded, needle-like petals. Flowers resemble Cactus Dahlias. Very attractive, all colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.

Asters in Separate Colors.—Made up from the most desirable varieties, having long stems. Suitable for cutting, bordering or beds. Pkts. contain at least 250 seeds. Pure white, pkt. 10 cts.; Delicate pink, pkt. 10 cts.; Blue and lavender, pkt. 10 cts. For a nice collection buy a packet of each.

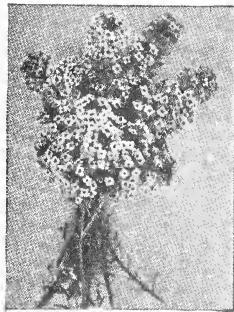
Extra Quality Mixed Asters.—Very carefully prepared—containing all of the separate types we list, and others as well. It will give you a beautiful Aster collection for the price of one packet—types early, mid-season and late, and all the colors known to Asters. Plant a quantity of this mixture and see what delights are in store for you. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cts.; oz. \$1.25.

AGERATUM.—An annual plant, growing about a foot high and covered all summer with close fluffy heads of bloom of a pretty shade of blue. Used largely for edgings and borders of taller growing plants. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

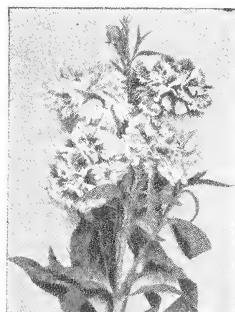
CANTERBURY BELL (Campanula).—An old-fashioned plant, and one of great beauty. Grows about two feet high and flowers in early Summer. Will flower well in the shade. This is a true biennial. Does not flower the first year, and after flowering the second year dies. Colors, white, pink, blue and purple, in fine mixtures. Hardy biennial. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.



Calendula.



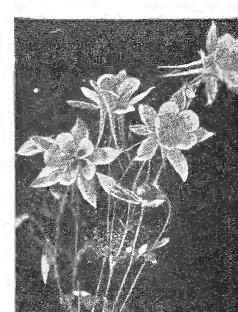
Sweet Alyssum.



Carnation.



Centaurea.



Columbine.

CARNATION.—Always in demand and not hard to grow. Have a delightful clove fragrance. Half hardy perennials, flowering the second year from seed with exception of the "Marguerite" variety, which will bloom in four months from time of sowing the seed. Should not be planted where water stands in Winter.

Marguerite.—Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

CENTAUREA (Corn Flower).—There are two types of this plant, one the "Gymnocarpa," or "Dusty Miller," a plant with silvery-gray foliage and largely used for bordering formal beds, and the other, our old-fashioned Bachelor Button, or Corn Flower, *Centaurea Cyanaea*, which is a very hardy annual, flowering all summer and useful for cutting. Very easily grown.

Gymnocarpa.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Cyanaea.—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—The annual Chrysanthemums are distinct from the Autumn-flowering varieties, blooming all summer and making a gorgeous display in the flower garden and for pot culture. Annual mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30 cts.

COCKSCOMB (Celosia).—Very showy crimson annuals. Extra large, velvety flower-heads or combs. Very easy culture. Cut when partially open, and hang in a dark closet to dry, for winter decorations. Mixed. Price—Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

COLEUS.—Showy bedding plants which are grown for their brilliant foliage. Easily grown from seed, but must



Cosmos.

be started in a box in the house or hotbed, as the seed is very fine and when sown is scarcely covered, but must be kept moist. Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 15 cts.

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia).—Splendid hardy perennials, with graceful spurred flowers in many colors. Choice mixed varieties, including the new long spurred hybrids. Will succeed in shady places. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30 cts.

COREOPSIS.—No flower is longer in bloom during the whole season than Coreopsis. It is a most excellent cut flower, lasting well; color, bright yellow; flowers large and showy. Hardy perennial. 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

COSMOS.—One of our most satisfactory hardy annuals, flowering in late summer. Fine for cutting and easily grown. Can be sown anywhere and transplanted. Grows four to six feet high. Hybrid's best, mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.

Double Crested Cosmos.—Mixed. A unique and pretty improvement. (See page 8). Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 for 25 cts.

CYPRESS VINE.—A most beautiful climber with delicate, dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped blossoms. Tender annual. About 15 feet high. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 45 cts.

DAHLIA.—If the seed is started early in a greenhouse or hotbed the plants will produce an abundance of flowers the same season. Finest Mixed. Pkt., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40 cts.

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur).—These are taller than the annual sorts and their brilliant flower spikes arrest your attention even at a distance. The foliage is attractive and the plants strong and neat in habit. Blooms the first summer if sown in the fall or early spring. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

DIANTHUS (Pinks).—Fine little plants with flowers resembling Carnations. Very hardy and usually live over for several years, but bloom freely the first year. One of the easiest flowers to grow.

Chinensis Fl.-Pl.—Double Chinese Pinks. A very attractive variety. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 70 cts.

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean, Texas Climber).—A fine climber with clusters of purple or white flowers followed by ornamental seed-pods; grows about 15 feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

DUSTY MILLER.—See Centaurea.

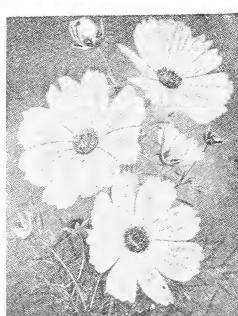
ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy).—The state flower of California and one of the most attractive annuals for beds, edging, or masses. The finely cut foliage with the mass of bright colored flowers makes a most beautiful sight. Bloom from spring until fall. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

"I have always had good results from your bulbs and have been pleased with them in every way."

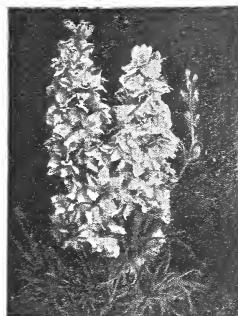
MRS. J. B. PERSON,
Selma, N. C.



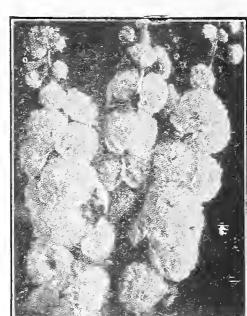
Candytuft.



Cosmos.



Larkspur.



Hollyhock.

FEVERFEW (Matricaria).—A free flowering half hardy perennial, growing 18 inches in height. Sow seed in the early spring in open ground. In the fall the flowers appear in clusters on long stems. Flowers very double, pure white and fine for cut-flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25 cts.

FORGET-ME-NOT. (Myosotis)—A favorite old-fashioned flower, bearing in profusion, especially in Fall and Spring, clusters of dainty blue, five-petaled blossoms. It thrives well in the shade or open border but flourishes best in a moist, shady, situation. Hardy perennial. About 8 inches high. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25 cts.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—(See Marvel of Peru).

FOXGLOVE or DIGITALIS.—Tall, stately spikes of flowers in white, pink, rose and mottled. Valuable for the background in the hardy border. Of easy culture and does well in the shade. Hardy perennial. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30 cts.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower).—Splendid showy annuals, remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early summer till November; excellent for beds, borders, or for cutting; should be sown where they are to bloom. Most persistent bloomers, which do best in hottest, driest location. 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40 cts.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.—Very interesting rapid climbing vines for covering old fences, etc. The fruits are of many shapes and colors, and always a delight to the children. Many small varieties mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

HOLLYHOCKS.—These are perennials, but we suggest sowing seed every year in January indoors and grown in pots until they can be set outdoors. These plants will blossom the same season and give larger flowers, but smaller plants. Sowings can also be made from June to August. When plants are large enough transplant to a cool, rich soil, planting at least a foot apart. They should be supplied with plenty of water throughout the season. 4 to 8 feet high.

Double Mixed.—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30 cts.

Single Mixed.—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30 cts.

KOCHIA (Summer Cypress, or Mexican Fire Bush). An easily grown annual, which, sown thinly in Spring, soon forms a cypress-like hedge of the most lively green and of perfect symmetry; by mid-Summer it attains a height of about 3 feet, and on the approach of Autumn the whole plant becomes a deep red. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25 cts.

LARKSPUR (Delphinium).—Quick-growing, free-flowering annual producing its long clustered spikes of beautiful flowers in greatest profusion. Splendid for the old-fashioned flower or shrub border. A splendid mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30 cts.

LOBELIA.—Charming plants, well adapted for bedding, pots or rockeries. It makes a neat edging for beds of white flowers and is very effective in masses, being completely covered with flowers for a long time. The flowers are usually blue with light center. Half hardy annual.

Mixed.—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30 cts.

MARIGOLD.—The African and French Marigolds are old favorite free-flowering annuals of easy culture;

both are extremely effective. The former have uniformly large yellow or orange-colored flowers, and are well adapted for large beds or mixed borders, the latter are dwarfer in growth, with beautifully striped flowers, and better suited for bedding purposes, or for pot culture; they succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun.

Large African.—Double, orange and lemon, mixed; 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25 cts.

Dwarf French.—Fine. Colors mixed, very double; 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20 cts.

MARVEL OF PERU, or FOUR O'CLOCK.—One of the most popular and desirable annuals, of the easiest culture. Fine for hedges between the lawn and garden, or along driveways. Produces a dazzling effect. Buy an ounce of seed for a nice, long row. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

MOON FLOWER (Ipomoea grandiflora alba).—One of the most vigorous Summer climbers and will grow under favorable conditions 30 to 40 feet in a single season and be covered evenings and cloudy days with very large, white, trumpet-shaped flowers widely extended, often 4 inches across. Leaves large, 5 inches across. The hard outer coat of the very large, light yellow seed should be cut through with a sharp knife, care being taken not to cut any deeper than the hard shell. Tender annual. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25 cts.



Foxglove.



Kochia.



Marigold.



Mignonette.



Pansies.

MORNING GLORY.—The hardy annual, *Convolvulus major*, is still the old standby. It grows rapidly to 20 feet high. The Japanese variety has a finer range of color.

Imperial Japanese.—Giant flowers with a wonderful range of color. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Major.—Mixed colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

MIGNONETTE.—This annual is an old-time favorite and with the introduction of new types it is one of the most generally grown flowers for fragrant bouquets, bedding plants and pot culture. For a continuous supply of bloom sow seed early in spring and again in mid-summer. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

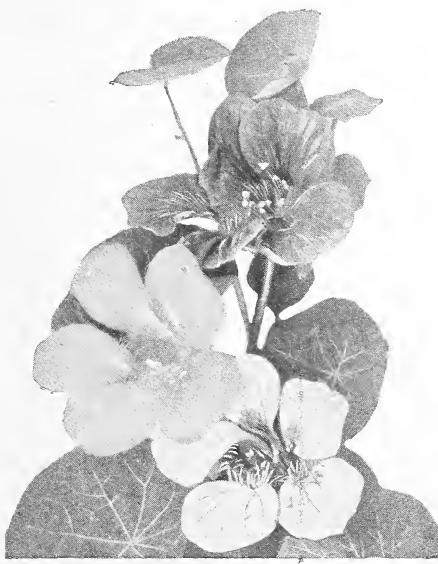
NASTURTIUMS.—No other flower grown will furnish the same quantity of blooms or last longer than the Nasturtiums. Do best in thin, light well-drained soil; too rich makes them go to foliage. Dwarf varieties make the border or bedding plants, while the Tall varieties are used for boxes or covering bare places.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.

Tall or Climbing Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.

PANSIES.—Grow in a shady location in rich, moist soil. Fall sowing produces earlier, larger and more brilliant blooms than spring planting.

Fine Mixture.—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50 cts.



Nasturtiums.

Giant Trimardeau.—A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; colors rich and varied. Pkt., 10 cts.

PETUNIA.—This is one of our best known and most popular hardy annuals. They will grow almost anywhere in any kind of soil and produce a magnificent array of color from early summer until they are killed by frost.

Petunia, Giants of California.—The sensational new fringed and ruffled giant Petunias. See page 8. Pkt., 25 cts.; 2 for 40 cts.

Balcony Petunias, Mixed.—For window or porch boxes, terraces, or in rock work, the Balcony Petunia will supply an abundance of color, and the plants are literally covered with bloom throughout the summer. Of trailing habit. Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 for 25 cts.

Single Mixed Petunias.—The regular type of Petunias in assorted colors. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30 cts.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.—A hardy annual, with a greater range of colors than almost any other flower, and no other surpasses it in freedom of bloom. Transplants readily, and as the seed is rather slow in starting, it pays to start it in a hotbed or box in the house.

Large Flowering Mixed.—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30 cts.

POPPIES.—For a dazzling effect plant lots of Poppies. Sow the seed very early in the spring, where they are to bloom, as they cannot be transplanted. For a long season of bloom make some later sowings.

Double Mixed.—Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Shirley.—The effect of these new Poppies is what one would expect to see in a Chinese garden where vivid, glistening—still artistic, harmonizing colors hold sway. Orange, orange scarlet, soft salmon, rose and pink shades are painted on petals as delicate as Chinese silk. Do not miss these beauties. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Oriental Poppy.—For gorgeous display the Oriental Poppy has few rivals. Immense single glowing orange scarlet flowers with black blotch at base of petals. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

PORTULACA.—Select the hottest, sunniest place for this little plant. Sometimes called "Rose Moss." Forms masses of delicate green foliage covered with bright-colored flowers somewhat resembling small roses. Tender annual.

Single and Double Mixed.—Fine. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40 cts.

RICINUS, or CASTOR BEAN.—Strong, sturdy growing tropical-like plants, 6 to 8 feet, having immense ornamental greenish-bronze foliage, desirable as center plants for canna beds, and to hide unsightly places. Ground moles may be kept away by planting Castor Beans. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

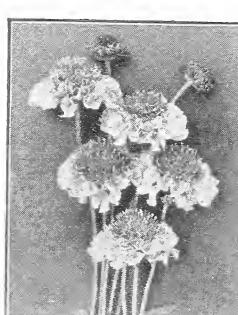
SALVIA (Scarlet Sage).—This plant ranks with the geraniums as a bedding plant and is easily raised from seed. Long sprays of brilliant scarlet flowers in late summer. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60 cts.



Shirley Poppy.



Salpiglossis.



Scabiosa.



Giant Zinnia.

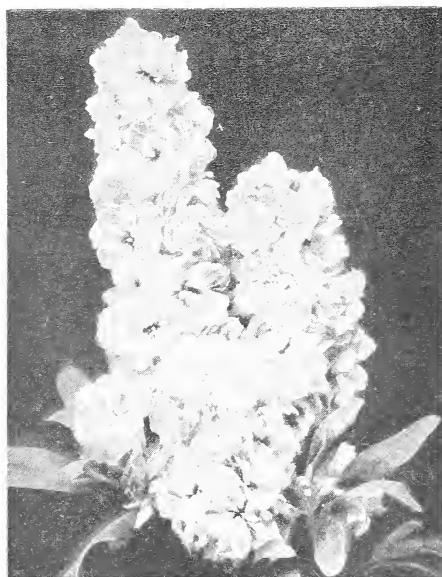
SALPIGLOSSIS.—One of the most attractive annuals and should be in every garden. The blossoms are tube-shaped much like a Petunia but rivaling the latter in the beautiful colors displayed. Each flower is veined with a glint of gold. Mixed all colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35 cts.

SCABIOSA (Morning Bride).—A very showy hardy annual, fine for cutting, and furnishing quantities of very bright blossoms all summer long in a variety of colors. Very easy to grow. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30 cts.

SHASTA DAISY.—A large, white, single Daisy, grand for cutting and for garden decoration. It is a good Summer and Autumn bloomer and unusually hardy, making it a most desirable plant for the flower garden. The flowers are borne in great abundance. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50 cts.

STOCKS (Gilliflower). The Stocks represent all the desirable qualities of a flower. The plants have good habits, fine dull or glossy leaves. The flowers appear on long, stiff stalks like small rosettes, are exceedingly fragrant and range through a most complete scale of all the soft and distinct shades. Pkt., 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50 cts.

STRAWFLOWER, or HELICHRYSUM.—The everlasting flowers. Fine for cut flowers and winter bouquets. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.



Stocks.

SUNFLOWER.—Very hardy annual plants; grown everywhere.

Double Chrysanthemum Flowered.—The grandest of all double sunflowers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Mammoth Russian.—The giant flowered sunflower, 5 to 8 feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15 cts.

Sweet Peas

Culture for Sweet Peas.—October to April have been found the best months to plant Sweet Peas in this section. One ounce sows 25 feet of row; 1 pound will plant about 400 feet in drills. Would suggest that you have your rows or drills if possible running north and south. Plant in double rows 8 inches apart, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet between the double rows, poles then could be placed between the double rows and wires run or poultry netting placed; this would give support for two rows on one trellis. If poultry netting is used, use 4 to 5 foot 2 inch mesh.

Dig rows 10 inches deep, put in 4 inches of well rotted manure or prepared pulverized sheep manure and top soil well mixed. Plant seed on this and cover with loose black loam 2 inches deep, leaving the rows open and fill in as the peas crack through until you get to the surface of the soil.

During dry weather they should be watered thoroughly and frequently, and given an application of liquid manure once a week. When in bloom flowers should be cut every day and put in water. This will prevent the plants from going to seed, which would stop them from continuing in bloom.

GRANDIFLORA MIXED SWEET PEAS.—Containing many of the standard varieties mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

SUPERB SPENCER SWEET PEAS.—Called also the Orchid Flower Sweet Pea. Differing from the Grandiflora type, in flowers having waved or fluted standards and being larger. The flower stems are longer; also they usually bear four blossoms to a stem, are supplied by us in the following named varieties:

Asta Ohn.—Pinkish lavender. Large handsome flower. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cts.

Othello.—Rich, velvety maroon. The best of the dark varieties, one of the largest Spencers. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Countess Spencer.—Beautiful soft pink color, makes one of the most attractive and admired by all. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

White Spencer.—Very large, beautifully waved flowers, pure white. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Helen Lewis.—A beautiful salmon pink, blending into orange. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Superb Spencer Mixed Sweet Peas.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.25.



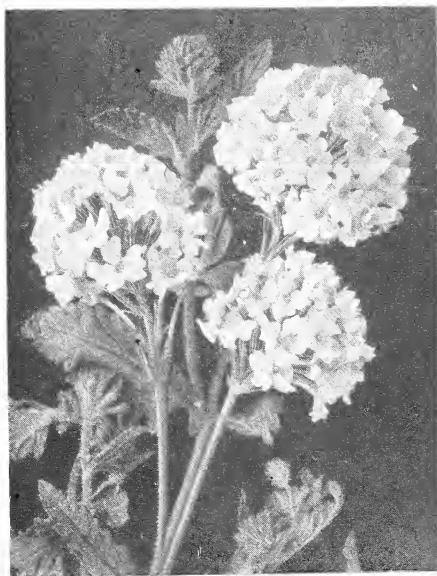
Superb Spencer Sweet Peas.

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus barbatus*).—A well-known, attractive, free-flowering hardy perennial, producing a splendid effect in beds and borders with their rich and varied flowers. It is much better to raise new, vigorous, young plants from seed every season than to divide the old plants.

Single and Double Mixed.—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25 cts.

VERBENA.—Beautiful annual, of excellent value for bedding, window boxes, hanging baskets, etc. Brilliant colors, blossoming from early spring till late fall. Soak seed a few hours, sowing in boxes and transplanting later in open. Hybrid's best mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25 cts.

WALLFLOWER.—Well-known fragrant perennial us-



Verbena.

ually hardy in the South. Blooms early in the spring and when rightly cared for will last for years. The long, fragrant terminal flower spikes are conspicuous in beds, borders and bouquets with colors of chocolate, orange, yellow, red and purple. 1½ to 2 feet high. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; 3 for 25 cts.

ZINNIAS (*Youth and Old Age*).—There is not another plant that does so well under any and all conditions. The brilliant flowers come all summer—almost bushels for cutting—and as many more left for garden display. The newer types hold a surprise in store for you.

Giant Novelty Mixture.—Dahlia, Cactus and Picotee types; sensational. See page 8. Pkt., 15 cts.; 2 pkts., 25 cts.

New Giant Mammoth Double.—The double, globular flowers of this strain measure 3 to 6 inches across and are borne on long stiff stems about 3 feet high. Brilliant colors.

Giant Apricot Orange.—Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35 cts.

Giant Canary Yellow.—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35 cts.

Giant Crimson.—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35 cts.

Giant Purple.—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35 cts.

Giant Shrimp Pink.—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35 cts.

Giant White.—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35 cts.

Collection.—One packet each of the above 6 colors for 50 cts.

Giant Mixed.—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30 cts.

Crested and Curled.—Flowers large, the petals being twisted and curved into most graceful forms. The colors comprise all the brilliant shades of the Zinnias. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30 cts.



Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia

Flower Plants BEDDING AND POT PLANTS

During the planting season, from April through June, we carry a supply of strong healthy flowering plants and ferns, which gives quick results in beds, pots or boxes. These are vigorous growing plants, raised under glass and are from 2½ inch pots. Include Scarlet Sage, Coleus, Snapdragon, Petunias, Verbena, Chrysanthemum, Fusia, Table Ferns, Boston Ferns, Asparagus Ferns, Lace Ferns, etc. Postpaid: 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen. Not prepaid: 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

PANSY PLANTS

Strong, hardy field-grown plants, produce earliest, largest and most brilliant bloom. Postpaid: \$1.10 per 100. Not prepaid: \$1.00 per 100.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

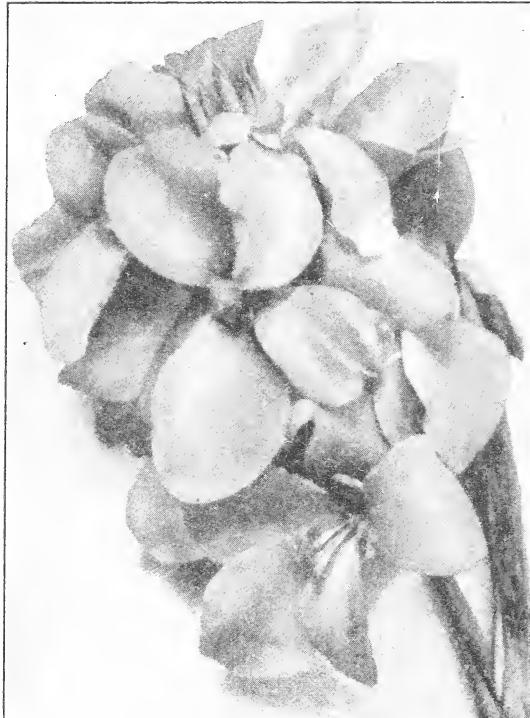
Especially valuable for beds, borders and for massing in front of shrubs. Unsurpassed for cut flowers and increasing in size and beauty from year to year; they should be generously planted in every garden. We supply all kinds in season. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.



“True Blue” Bulbs for Spring Planting

There is nothing in floriculture which, to the amateur, will be attended with as great satisfaction or give as fine results, as the cultivation of this class of flowering plants. Set out in early spring, they bloom all summer. No matter if planted solely to beautify the home grounds or cultivated by the small boy as his first step to profitable floriculture, the returns will be equally gratifying. They are of easiest culture, inexpensive, and require scarcely any care. Most of these bulbs should be taken up before severe frost and stored away in a frost-proof cellar, if possible, in dry sand, to preserve for replanting the following spring.

Orchid Flowering Cannas



The President Canna.

For beds and borders, where a tropical effect is desired, we know of no plant so satisfactory. They keep the yard and lawn ablaze with colors until frost. There are a hundred or more varieties in cultivation. We have selected just a few of the best and most distinct types and colors. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment.

RED SHADES

King Humbert.—Scarlet Flowers, Bronze Leaves Greatest Favorite Today. This remarkable “Gold Medal” Canna has been the sensation of the past eight years. It is a cross between the orchid flowering and the French or Crozy type combining the best features of both, the large flowers of one with the free blooming character of the other, and the handsome broad, tropical foliage. 4 ft. Each 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$10.00; postpaid.

The President.—(Green Foliage.) A rich glistening scarlet, producing immense trusses of giant florets in great profusion. Considered the most sensational introduction of recent years. Height, 4 ft. Each, 20 cts.; doz., \$2.00; 100, \$14.00; postpaid.

Wintzer's Colossal.—5 ft. The average flowers more than cover a man's hat. The color is a striking, vivid scarlet, that does not fade, but retains its brilliancy as long as the flower lasts. A splendid Canna for large beds as it blooms continuously. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$9.00; postpaid.

VARIEGATED

Gaiety.—Reddish orange mottled with carmine and edged with yellow. A spectacular bedder. 5 feet. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$10.00, postpaid.

Gladioflora.—Crimson changing to carmine-rose and edged with gold. 3 ft. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$8.00; postpaid.

PINK SHADES

Carolina.—A “True Blue” introduction of real merit. (See page 8). Each, 50 cts.; 3 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Mrs. Alfred F. Conrad. (Salmon Pink).—Stocky green foliage, surmounted by extra large trusses of 6 to 18 extra large flowers with large broad reflexed petals open at a time. Color extremely beautiful shade of very deep flesh pink to salmon pink; deeper in throat. A real beauty, magnificent for display. No finer Canna. 4 feet. Each, 20 cts.; doz., \$2.00; 100, \$15.00, postpaid.

City of Portland. (Green Foliage).—A wonderful bright rosy-pink, with flowers of the largest size and a free-flowering, vigorous grower. 3½ ft. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50; 100; \$11.00; postpaid.

Rosea Gigantea. (Green Foliage).—A pleasing shade of pink, large flowers, and a free bloomer. Height, 4 ft. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$11.00; postpaid.

APRICOT SHADES

Apricot.—This is one of the finest Cannas ever introduced. New variety with green foliage; good sized flowers with large, broad, rounded petals of handsome shape; excellent thick and large trusses of exquisite flowers. Considered the finest in our trials, when introduced at \$1.50 each. Color buff, overlaid salmon-pink; mass effect of rich apricot. 4 feet. Each, 20 cts.; doz., \$2.00; 100, \$15.00, postpaid.

ORANGE SHADES

Wyoming.—A giant among giants. The great orange-colored flowers, surmounting gigantic, luxurious stalks of unique bronze foliage make this one of the most effective Cannas; 6 feet. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$8.00; postpaid.

YELLOW SHADES

Richard Wallace.—Gigantic clusters of light yellow flowers; green foliage. 4½ feet. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$8.00, postpaid.

WHITE SHADES

Eureka. (Green Foliage).—The nearest approach to a White Canna. The full trusses have broad petals of a creamy whiteness. Plant growth sturdy, with nice foliage. Height 4½ feet. Each, 20 cts.; doz., \$2.00; 100, \$14.00; postpaid.

Set of 10 bedding Cannas labeled for \$1.25; postpaid.



Bed of King Humbert Cannas.

Tulip, Hyacinth, Narcissus and Other Bulbs Can Be Had After September 1st. Get Our Fall Planting List.



Choicest Gladiolus Bulbs

You Should Grow Gladioli This Year. These Prices Within Reach of All.

No flower is so attractive and useful for cutting as Gladioli. The long graceful spikes, often carrying twenty buds, may be cut as the first flowers open and placed in water, where each successive bud will develop a sweet flower; this extends over a week or so. The giant spikes of perfect blooms with wonderful colors gives gorgeous effects in mixed beds, massed in large clumps and when planted in clusters among shrubs. For a succession of bloom plant at intervals of ten days from April through June; 6 inches apart and 3 to 4 inches deep. Gladioli have become more and more popular each year, and our prices are so inexpensive that everybody should enjoy this wonderfully meritorious flower. Every bulb guaranteed to produce beautiful large spikes of flowers this year.

Twelve of the Best Gladioli

Cracker Jack.—Large flowers of velvety dark red throats spotted with yellow and dark maroon; a most sensational variety. Each, 9 cts.; doz. 80 cts.; 100, \$6.00, postpaid.

Halley.—Delightful salmon-rose with beautiful creamy blotch. Very large. Each, 9 cts.; doz. 80 cts.; 100, \$6.00, postpaid.

Mrs. Francis King.—Light scarlet of pleasing shade; a beautiful variety. Each, 7 cts.; doz. 60 cts.; 100, \$4.50, postpaid.

PINK SHADES

America.—One of the finest Gladioli known. The flowers are very large and of an exquisite shade of soft pink. Each, 7 cts.; doz. 60 cts.; 100, \$4.50, postpaid.

Le Marechal Foch.—An early-flowering strong-growing variety with deep rose-pink flowers. The spikes are bold and massive. A free-bloomer. Each, 12 cts.; doz. \$1.25; 100, \$9.00, postpaid.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton.—Very large graceful blossoms of lovely bright pink, with rich carmine blotches on the lower petals; very beautiful. Each, 10 cts.; doz. 90 cts.; 100, \$7.00, postpaid.

Panama.—Beautiful, deep rose self, large flowers; fine spikes. Each, 10 cts.; doz. 90 cts.; 100, \$7.00, postpaid.

WHITE VARIETIES

Augusta.—Pure white with lavender anthers; strong straight spike often having branches. Each, 8 cts.; doz. 75 cts.; 100, \$5.50; postpaid.

Peace.—A grand white flower, of large size, with delicate lilac feathering on lower petals. Splendid tall, graceful spikes. Each, 10 cts.; doz. 90 cts.; 100, \$7.00, postpaid.

YELLOW SHADES

Niagara.—Soft primrose yellow, slightly tinged with rose-pink in throat. Each, 10 cts.; doz. 90 cts.; 100, \$7.00, postpaid.

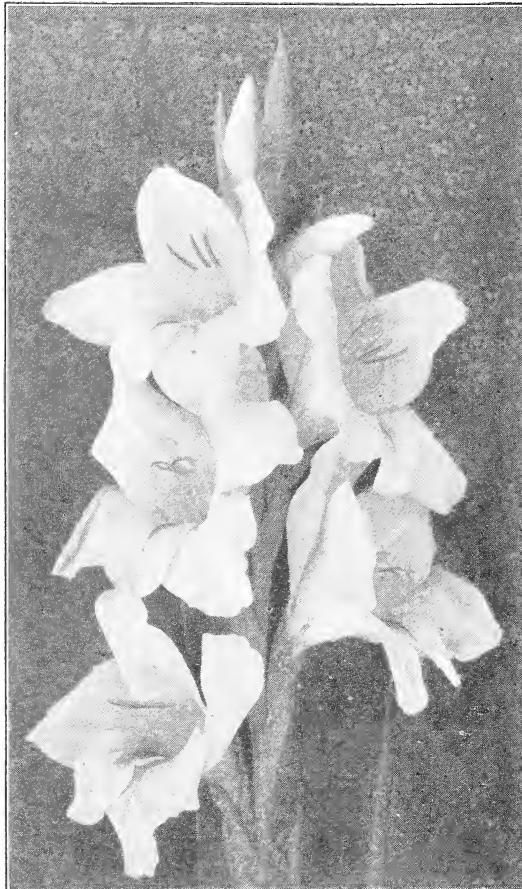
Schwaben.—Clear canary-yellow, shading to soft sulphur. Largest flower stalk and leaves of all. Planted 7 or 8 inches apart in rich soil produces wonderful blooms. Each, 10 cts.; doz. \$1.00; 100, \$7.00, postpaid.

BLUE SHADES

Baron Hulot.—Very dark violet blue. Flowers medium size, on tall spikes. Entirely distinct in color. Each, 10 cts.; doz. \$1.00; 100, \$8.00, postpaid.

SPECIAL OFFER

10 Bulbs (all named), our selection, 75 cts.
postpaid.



America Gladiolus.

“True Blue” Rainbow Mixture.—Contains only finest named sorts of our list. This gives a wide range of color and markings. We mix them ourselves and feel convinced they will please the most critical buyer. Doz. 75 cts.; 100, \$5.00, postpaid.

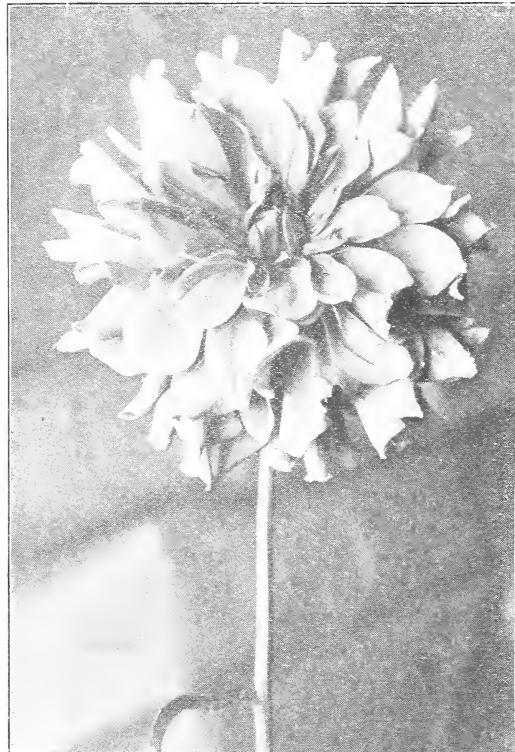
Choice Mixture.—A well-blended combination of colors and shades. Doz. 45 cts.; 100, \$3.50, postpaid.

Primulinus Hybrids.—A distinct type from South Africa crossed with our popular varieties. Extra early, delicate shades of yellow, buff, fawn, primrose, etc., heretofore unknown in Gladioli. Doz. 75 cts.; 100, \$5.00, postpaid.



Dahlias

There are a few flowers that compare with the ever popular Dahlia in charming diversity of form and wide range of brilliant colors and no other surpasses it for autumn display. They are easily grown and are most effective when planted in masses of separate colors. They are very good town garden plants.



Decorative Dahlia.

Plant Dahlias in any good garden soil, the richer the better. Trench the ground and manure well. Plant out as early as possible from May to June, from 3 to 6 feet apart. Water well; top-dress with ordinary farmyard manure, and provide stakes to tie up the plants.

Lift the roots in November, cut off the shoots, and store out of the reach of frost in an atmosphere not too dry nor too moist.

CLASSIFICATION OF DAHLIAS

Cactus.—This class embraces the long, narrow-petaled varieties, the petals of which are generally pointed or twisted.

Decorative.—Large flowers, full centers, broad loose petals.

Peony.—Have large broad petals, open center.

Show or Ball.—The old-fashioned Dahlia, has large, full, round head blooms.

A FEW SELECTED DAHLIAS

Flora (Cactus).—Large pure white.

Golden Gate (Cactus).—Yellow immense.

Jack Rose (Decorative).—Bright carmine-red.

J. H. Jackson (Cactus).—Large, deep velvety maroon.

Lyndhurst (Decorative).—Brightest vermillion.

Maude Adams (Show).—White and lavender.

Minnie McCullough (Show).—Yellow and bronze.

Queen Emma (Peony).—Hollyhock pink.

Sylvia (Decorative).—Soft pink, inside white.

Yellow Duke (Show).—Golden yellow, large.

Each, 25 cts.; 4 for 85 cts.; doz., \$2.25, postpaid.

Mixed Dahlias.—A fine mixture of all colors and types. Each, 20 cts.; 4 for 65 cts.; doz., \$1.60, postpaid.

Elephant's Ear

(*Caladium Esculentum*)

Grand, tropical-looking plant. A favorite for specimens on the lawn, or for bordering large sub-tropical groups. They produce enormous leaves sometimes 4 feet long by 3 feet wide; height 4 to 5 feet.

Extra Size.—9 to 11 inches in circumference. Price—Each, 25 cts.; doz., \$2.50; postpaid.

First Size.—7 to 9 inches in circumference. Price—Each, 20 cts.; doz., \$2.00; postpaid.

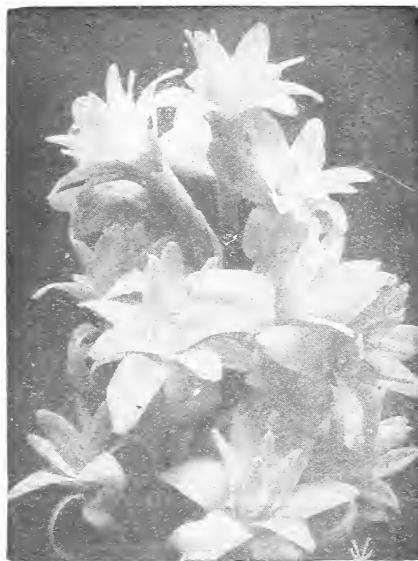
Double Dwarf Pearl

Tuberoses

No flower is more delightfully fragrant than the Tuberose. Of very easy culture. Each bulb produces a spike of beautiful waxy-white flowers in August and September. Tuberoses succeed best in light sandy soil and full sunshine. Do not plant until the soil is permanently warm. For earlier flowers, start the bulbs in pots in a warm room and transplant. Each, 7 cts.; doz. 65 cts.; 100, \$4.50, postpaid.

SPECIAL

Set of 10 named Dahlias labelled for \$2.00, postpaid.



Tuberose.



Hardy Perennial Plants

Especially valuable for beds, borders and for massing in front of shrubs. Unsurpassed for cut flowers and increasing in size and beauty from year to year; they should be generously planted in every garden. We supply all kinds—the more popular ones are listed below. Price, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz., prepaid.



Double Hollyhocks.

Columbine (Aquilegia).—Long-spurred hybrids. Do best in partially shaded nooks. Mixed colors.

Canterbury Bells (Campanula).—Showy, large bell-shaped flowers. Biennial. Mixed colors.

Coreopsis, Lanceolata Grandiflora.—Rich golden-yellow flowers throughout summer, invaluable for cutting. Succeeds everywhere.

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur).—Large flower spikes running largely in blue. Perfectly hardy, easiest culture, deservedly popular. Mixed hybrids.

Foxglove (Digitalis).—Strong erect stalk bearing large, brightly colored, drooping flowers. Dominates the garden. Mixed colors.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower).—Succeeds in any sunny position. Large flowers, gorgeous coloring, very showy and excellent for cutting. Mixed.

Golden Glow (Rudbeckia).—Double yellow flowers resembling chrysanthemums, produced abundantly 4 to 6 feet high. Fine for cutting. Easiest culture.

Hollyhocks.—Tall growing (5 to 6 ft.) flower stalks, makes wonderful effect. Require deep, rich soil and sunny situation. Double and single mixed.

Phlox, Hardy Perennial.—Splendid border plants of striking beauty. Excellent for cutting; unexcelled for garden display. Wonderful range of color. Fine mixture from named varieties.

Poppy, Oriental.—Scarlet flowers, large size. Easy culture; best in deep, rich loam. Rest period during summer, foliage dies back. Transplant best in fall.

Pinks, Hardy (Dianthus Plumarus).—Favorite for edgings, about a foot high. Flowers like small carnations. Mixed colors.

Pyrethrum, Hybridum.—Thrive with good drainage and full sun exposure. Daisy-like flowers, good range of color, in early summer and late fall. Mixed colors.

Shasta Daisy.—Large white flowers, yellow center. Graceful and elegant with long blooming period. Extra fine cut flowers.

Sweet William (Dianthus Barbatus).—Old-fashioned favorite. Large flat clusters of fragrant flowers with rich colors. Mixed.

Iris, Fleur-de-Lis

Invaluable for the herbaceous border. On account of their hardiness and easy culture, and for their lavish wealth of blossoms that crown their numerous stems they are greatly prized. Ready in September.

Dalmatica.—Lavender, very large and extra fine. Each, 25 cts.; doz., \$2.50.

Florentina Alba.—Pure white, faintly flushed blue, pleasing fragrance, early. Each, 25 cts.; doz., \$2.50.

Queen of May.—Rosy pink, tinted with violet, lovely shade. Each, 25 cts.; doz., \$2.50.

Mixed. Doz., \$2.00.

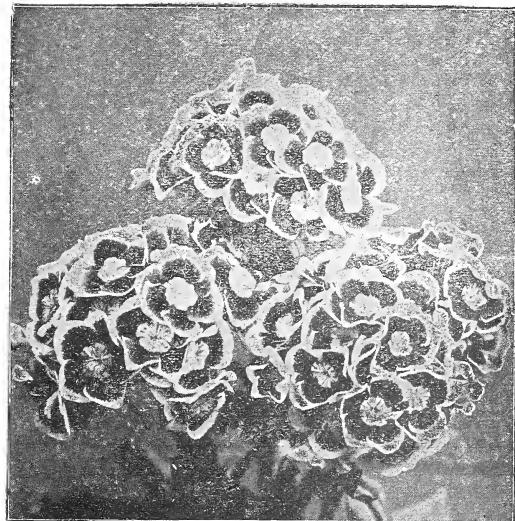
Iris Kaempferi, Japanese Iris.—These grow taller and bloom later than the German Iris, and do well in damp places. The larger showy flowers in a great variety of shades are most attractive in the garden, and are fine for cutting. Each, 30 cts.; doz., \$3.00.

Exhibition Peonies

Like roses, practically indispensable. The fragrance and delicate tints and shades of their beautiful flowers commend them. They are absolutely hardy and of the easiest culture. Ready in September. Offered as follows:

Double White **Double Red**
Double Pink

Price, 45 cts. each; \$4.50 per doz. Mixed, \$3.75 per doz



Sweet William.



"True Blue" Nursery Stock

Every home should be surrounded by a carefully selected assortment of hardy shrubs. By this means a continual succession of flowers may be had throughout the season. Once established, they require little attention, increasing in size and effectiveness from year to year. The following list has been carefully selected with great care and contains only varieties of real merit.



Climbing American Beauty.

Everblooming Roses

Vigorous two-year field-grown plants, Each 75 cts.; doz., \$7.50.

Antoine Revoire.—Creamy-white, delicately tinted with pink.

British Queen.—Pure white, flushed with rose.

Columbia.—Glowing pink, large and full.

Daily Mail.—Coral-red shaded with yellow and rosy scarlet.

Duchess of Wellington.—Intense saffron yellow.

Etoil de France.—Velvety crimson, center ruby red.

Frau Karl Druschki.—Snowy white. "The White American Beauty."

Gruss an Teplitz.—Vivid, velvety crimson.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock.—Clear imperial pink.

Killarney.—Pink, large painted buds.

Killarney White.—Pure white.

Mme. Caroline Testout.—Brilliant satiny pink.

Maman Cochet.—Rich, rosy-pink, shaded silvery rose.

Ophelia.—Salmon-flesh, shaded with rose.

Radiance.—Brilliant rose-carmine.

Red Radiance.—Pure red.

William R. Smith.—Creamy-white, tinted pink.

Climbing Roses

Strong two-year plants. Each, 75 cts.; doz., \$7.50.

American Pillar.—Vigorous grower, with waxy green foliage. Flowers single pink with white center and yellow stamens.

Climbing American Beauty.—Rich red, full double blooms. Very popular.

Dr. Van Fleet.—Delicate flesh-pink. Buds long and pointed.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Large, double vivid scarlet flowers, in clusters.

Silver Moon.—Immense single white flowers with prominent yellow stamens.

Tausendschön or Thousand Beauties.—Large, semi-double, shell pink flowers, borne in clusters.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

Strong, field grown, well rooted, dormant plants, shipped direct from the Nursery; customers paying transportation charges. Prompt deliveries from October to June.

Price, except where noted, each 50 cts.; doz., \$5.00.

Abelia Grandiflora.—Probably the most popular of evergreen shrubs, sometimes called the "Mayflower Shrub," being covered with clusters of tubular shaped white flowers tinged with pink from May until frost. Bushy plants. Each, 75 cts.; doz., \$7.50.

Althea (Rose of Sharon).—Large showy double flowers, July to October. Colors red, white, pink, and blue.

Berberis Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry).—Of dwarf bushy habit. Fragrant yellow flowers followed by red berries which remain all winter.

Buddleia variabilis (Butterfly Bush).—Long spikes of lilac-purple flowers from summer till frost.

Calycanthus floridus (Carolina Allspice or Sweet Shrub).—Flowers of a rare chocolate color, with delightful odor.

Cape Jasmine (Gardenia florida).—Evergreen shrub of medium growth, with large glossy foliage and white wax-like flowers. Each, \$1.00; doz., \$10.00.

Cornus Florida (White-flowering Dogwood).—A beautiful native tree or small tree with large white flowers in early spring. Each, \$1.25; doz., \$12.00.

Cornus alba Siberica (Red Barked Dogwood).—White flowers, followed by bluish white berries, and bright red bark in winter.

Crepe Myrtle (Lagerstroemia).—Familiar to everyone in the South. Covered throughout the latter half of the summer with panicles of beautiful flowers. Strong plants. Each, \$1.00; doz., \$10.00.

Cydonia Japonica (Japanese Quince).—Bright red flowers in early spring.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.—Double, blush-white flowers in clusters. June.

Forsythia Fortunei (Golden Bells).—Golden yellow, bell-shaped flowers in early spring.



Deutzia.



Hydrangea.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.—Hardy, with cone-shaped heads of white flowers. July to September.

Hydrangea arborescens (Hills of Snow).—Snow white, ball-shaped blooms, July to September.



Hydrangea hortensis (Garden Hydrangea).—Large, waxy green leaves, with flowers of white, pink or blue. suitable for tubs. Each, 75 cts.; doz., \$7.50.

Rosa rugosa (Japanese Rose).—Thick, glossy foliage with single pink flowers all summer.

Philadelphia coronarius (Syringa or Mock Orange).—Waxy white flowers in June, resemble orange blossoms. Very fragrant.

Spirea Van Houttei.—One of the most beautiful and graceful of ornamental shrubs when planted in masses or as single specimens. The bush is covered with white lace-like flowers in May.

Spirea Anthony Waterer.—Dwarf habit with rosy crimson flowers from June to September. Remove flowers as they fade to insure continuous bloom.

Spirea Thunbergii (Fine-leaved Spirea).—Feathery, light green foliage; small white flowers in early spring.

Symporicarpos racemosus (Snowberry).—Blush-white flowers, followed by white berries in autumn.

Symporicarpos vulgaris (Coral Berry).—The slender branches are completely covered with bright red berries in autumn.

Syringa vulgaris (Lilac).—Its sweet fragrance fills the air during blooming period in early spring. Single forms in purple or white.

Weigelia rosea.—Its deep pink flowers cover the long stems in June and July. A most desirable shrub.

Ornamental Hedge Plants

Ornamental hedges are fast replacing the old wood and iron fences for boundary lines. They add much to the appearance of the home, increasing in beauty from year to year. Japanese Barberry and Privet are the most satisfactory varieties for this purpose.

Barberry (Berberis Thunbergii).—Produces natural effect. Requires very little trimming. Described under Hardy Shrubs. 2-year plants, 12 to 18 inches. 100 for \$20.00.

Amoor River Privet.—Compact habit, small leaves, remains evergreen. 12 to 18 inch plants—100 for \$5.00; 18 to 24 inch plants—100 for \$7.00.

California Privet.—Vigorous grower, retaining leaves late in winter. 12 to 18 inch plants: 100 for \$4.00; 18 to 24 inch plants: 100 for \$6.00.

Hardy Climbing Vines

Nothing adds more to the attractiveness of any home than a few well-selected hardy vines. For porches, arbors, etc., and indispensable for hiding outbuildings and unsightly places.

Clematis (Paniculata or Snowbank).—Sweet-scented Japanese Clematis. Completely covered in September with a mantle of pure snow-white fragrant flowers. Each, 50 cts.; doz., \$5.00.

English Ivy.—This popular evergreen vine is extensively used for covering brick and stone walls. Each, 50 cts.; doz., \$5.00.

Japanese or Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis veitchii).—Popular hardy climbing vine that clings to and completely covers any brick or stone wall. Each, 50 cts.; doz., \$5.00.

Chinese Wistaria.—Hardy rapid-climbing vine, having large clusters of light purple, very fragrant flowers in June and July. Increase in size and beauty each year. Each, 75 cts.; doz., \$7.50.

Virginia Creeper (Ampelopsis quinquefolia).—A rapid growing native vine, with brilliantly colored foliage in the autumn. Each, 35 cts.; doz., \$3.50.

The limited space does not permit our listing a great number of Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Vines, and Perennials. We can supply any variety and will quote you on any kind you want.

a

Southern Shade Trees

SELECTED LIST

American Elm.—A native tree of rapid and steady growth; branches long and graceful. Very extensively planted. 8 to 10 ft—Each, \$1.00; doz., \$11.00.

Norway Maple.—Perhaps the most popular shade tree. Vigorous grower, of spreading rounded form, but compact habit. Foliage dark, shining green. One of the best trees for lawn or street planting. 10 to 12 feet—Each, \$2.00; doz., \$20.00.

Pin Oak (Quercus palustris).—An elegant pyramidal oak, compact with deeply lobed foliage. 8 to 10 feet—Each \$2.00; doz. \$20.00.

Lombardy Poplar.—A tall, slender, rapid-growing tree; useful in producing attractive effects in many situations. 40 to 60 feet. 8 to 10 feet—Each, 80 cts.; doz., \$8.25.

Sycamore (American Plane).—A fine, rapid growing tree of spreading habit, with large healthy foliage. A fine street tree. Each \$1.50; doz. \$15.00.

Texas Umbrella Tree.—Dwarf tree with numerous branches, forming an umbrella-like head. 3 to 4 feet—Each, 80 cts.; doz., \$8.25.

Weeping Willow.—A graceful weeping tree growing to large size, and is especially adapted to moist soil. 5 to 6 feet—Each, 80 cts.; doz., \$8.25.

Fruit Trees

APPLES

Each, \$1.00; doz., \$10.00; 100, \$75.00.

Early Varieties—**Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Horse, Yellow Transparent.**

Autumn Varieties—**Grimes' Golden, Bonum, Sheep Nose.**

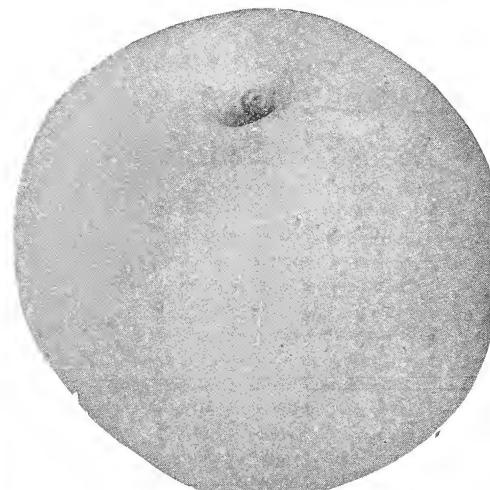
Winter Varieties—**Delicious, Winesap, York Imperial, Stayman.**

PEACHES

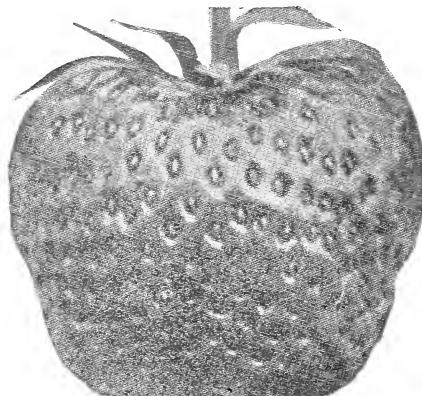
Each, 50 cts.; doz., \$5.00; 100, \$25.00.

Named in order of ripening—

Mayflower, Sneed, Greensboro, Carman, Champion, Belle of Georgia, Alberta, J. H. Hale, Crawford's Late, Stump, Heath, Salway, Iron Mountain.



Yellow Transparent Apple.



Gandy Strawberry.

Fruit Trees—Continued

PEARS

Each, \$1.00; doz., \$11.00.

Seckel.

Garber.

Bartlett.

Kieffer.

Le Conte.

PLUMS

Each, \$1.00; doz., \$11.00.

Red June.

Burbank.

Abundance.

Shropshire Damson.

CHERRIES

Each, \$1.25; doz., \$13.75.

Sweet Cherries

Sour Cherries

Bing.

Richmond.

Tartarian.

Morelle.

Governor Wood.

Montmorency.

APRICOTS

Each, \$1.00; doz., \$11.00.

QUINCES

Each, \$1.00; doz., \$11.00.

Orange or Apple.

FIGS

Each, 60 cts.; doz., \$6.60.

Brown Turkey.

Brunswick. Celeste.

Grafted Pecans

Each, \$1.50; doz., \$17.00.

Frotscher.

Schley.

Money-Maker.

Stuart.

Grape Vines

Each, 30 cts.; doz., \$3.00.

Moore's Early.—Similar to Concord in size and shape, but much earlier.

Concord.—Large bunch and berry; one of the best and most popular old sorts.

Catawba.—Berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with sweet, rich musky flavor. Requires a long season to arrive at full maturity.

Lutie.—Well adapted to southern planting; large, brownish red, sweet and sugary. A vigorous grower and very productive; early.

Niagara.—Bunch medium to large; berries large; skin thin with a whitish bloom; tender and sweet.

MUSCADINE GRAPES

Each, 45 cts.; doz., \$4.50.

James.—Berries very large; blue-black in clumps of from 4 to 10; skin thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy; quality very good. A showy variety.

Scuppernong.—Berries large; seldom more than 8 or 10 to a cluster; color brown, skin thick, flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet, and of a peculiar musky aroma. Free from disease and insect predations and a fairly good bearer.

You Can Have Fresh Berries on Your Table Every Day in Season.

Raspberries

Doz., \$1.25; 100, \$6.00.

St. Regis.—Red; everbearing when kept in a growing condition. Will grow almost anywhere, and is suited with sand, clay, or loam. Plants set one season ought to bear a fair crop the next.

Cuthbert.—Red; most reliable red variety for the South. Plants vigorous and productive; fruit large, firm and sweet.

Cumberland.—Black; the best black. We have fruited this variety; it is early, productive and has a long season. Size large; good quality.

Dewberries

Doz., \$1.25; 100, \$6.00.

Lucretia.—The best variety; large and prolific; valuable for home and market. Superior to the blackberry, and larger; easily cultivated. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows.

Blackberries

Doz., \$1.25; 100, \$6.00.

Blowers.—"The Giant of all Blackberries." An upright, mammoth grower, very hardy and enormously productive.

Eldorado.—Vines vigorous and productive; berries jet-black, borne in large clusters; sweet and pleasant. Good keeper and shipper.

Strawberry Plants

Standard Varieties Recommended for Southern Growers.

25 of one variety, 35 cts.; 50 for 60 cts.; 100, \$1.00. 500, \$3.00; 1,000, \$5.00; 5,000, \$22.50.

EARLY VARIETIES

Missionary.—Early to mid-season. Foliage very resistant to leaf spot, makes runners freely. Berries are of medium to large size, firm, good color, glossy as if polished, fine flavor and very productive. A leading variety in the South for early shipment.

Excelsior.—A standard extra early variety that succeeds everywhere; firm, brilliantly colored. Fine table berry when perfectly ripe.

MID-SEASON VARIETIES

Klondyke.—A great favorite in the South. Plants are tall, compact, stalks strong, leaves light green; a good vigorous grower, makes plants abundantly. Berries uniform, shapely, of fair size, rich dark red, very juicy and handsome, sells quickly, very firm and one of our best shippers.

Lady Corneille.—Similar to Klondyke, and like it, a great drought-resister. Regarded by many as a distinct improvement, even though on that magnificent variety, and as the coming market berry.

LATE VARIETY

Gandy.—Berries large, firm, highly colored, and of good quality; at home on black springy soil or light clay loam, but do not plant on high sandy soil. The plants are strong and vigorous, a perfect bloomer but for best results should be set with some other good perfect sort as it is deficient in pollen.

EVERBEARING VARIETY

25 plants, 60 cts.; 50 for \$1.00; 100, \$1.75; 500, \$5.00; 1,000, \$9.00.

Progressive.—A universal everbearing variety. The first successful everbearing variety to be introduced and has been grown more than any other variety. Fruit a rich dark color, with mild flavor which is very pleasing; size medium when grown in matted rows, but good size when grown in hills; not only an everbearing, but a spring cropper also, and a berry that should be in every garden.



INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM

"True Blue" Tested Clover Seed

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM

Our Clovers can be depended upon as they are of the highest grade and re-cleaned. Our seeds are not only of a high-germinating test, but they are also of a high purity test, giving assurance to the planter that he will receive the best seeds obtainable. This means the **Highest Quality**, the cheapest and most profitable for the planter.

Prices named are subject to change. Write for our clover prices. Mention quantity required, or we will fill orders sent us at the lowest prevailing price day order is received. Cotton sacks for fine seeds at current prices.

Red Clover.—This valuable crop is not only one of the most excellent hay and forage crops, but it is a great soil improver. Red Clover can be cut for two or three years from one seeding, and on good land will yield two cuttings per year. Red Clover has been found particularly adapted to the northern part of the Cotton Belt; when sown alone in this section, 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. Excellent results are received by sowing for hay, a mixture of one bushel of Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass with eight pounds of Red Clover to the acre. If to be used also for pasture, an addition of six pounds Red Top or Herds Grass to the above mixture will increase the pastureage. (purity 99½ per cent).—Postpaid: lb., 50 cts.; 10 lbs., \$4.25; 1 bu. (60 lbs.) about \$24.00. Prices fluctuate. Will quote prices upon request or fill orders at market prices day order is received.

Alsike Clover.—Alsike clover grows thicker, is finer stemmed than Red Clover, has plenty of leaf and makes better hay and more and better grazing than Red Clover. It is hardier and will stand greater extremes of heat, drought and severely cold weather than any other clover. It is adapted to a variety of soils, succeeding on light upland and loamy as well as on bottom lands. Particularly valuable for grazing and in mixtures, whether grown for hay or grazing, for it makes a thick undergrowth greatly increases the yield as well as the feeding value of the hay. From 8 to 10 pounds should give a good stand. If you have not succeeded in getting a stand of other clovers because your land is acid or moist, sow Alsike. Postpaid: lb., 45 cts.; 10 lbs., \$3.45; 1 bu. (60 lbs.) about \$20.00. Prices fluctuate.

White Clover.—White Clover does well in nearly all parts of the South. In this section it is indigenous to all kinds of soils; is especially valuable and largely used in lawn and pasture mixtures. It makes a small, close, compact growth. If sown alone, sow 6 to 8 pounds an acre; more largely sown with other grasses, in this case use half the amount. Postpaid: lb., 75 cts.; 10 lbs., \$6.35. 1 bu. (60 lbs.) about \$25.00. Prices fluctuate.

Crimson Clover.—You will make no mistake if you sow Crimson Clover on every piece of land that will be unoccupied by another crop next winter. Whether you grow it for grazing, for hay or for improving your land, it will pay handsomely. A crop of Crimson Clover plowed under is considered worth \$20.00 to \$30.00 an acre, in increased productivity, and improved mechanical condition of the soil. Sow from the last working of corn and cotton till the end of October. Fifteen pounds sows an acre. Postpaid: lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 1 bu. (60 lbs.) about \$7.00; Prices fluctuate.

Lespedeza, or Japan Clover.—This is valuable to sow on poor, worn-out fields, hillsides, thin woods, groves, and wet bottom lands for summer pasture and for improving the land. It does not produce enough hay in this section to make it of much value for this purpose, but it is particularly valuable for late summer grazing on land that cannot be used for other purposes. Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre broadcast in March or April, and do not graze it early if you wish it to re-seed. While the plants winter-kill, it re-seeds itself and thickens every year, and will soon spread. Sow with Carpet Grass for best poor-land pastureage. Postpaid: lb., 40 cts.; 10 lbs., \$3.15; 1 bu. (25 lbs.) about \$6.50. Prices fluctuate.

American Alfalfa or Lucerne (the Profitable and Nutritious Hay Crop).—In the South will produce from 5 to 7 tons of hay an acre each year. It enriches the soil. It's very large, branching roots penetrate far down, loosening the soil, getting plant food where other crops would be a failure. Alfalfa is a perennial, and lasts for 8 to 10 years. Sow seeds in thoroughly prepared soil at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre. Before sowing the seed, thoroughly drain, lime and inoculate, if alfalfa has never been grown on

the soil you are to sow. We can supply you with the lime and bacteria for inoculating alfalfa and clover at \$1.00 per acre. Postpaid: lb., 40 cts.; 10 lbs., \$3.15; 1 bu. (60 lbs.) about \$16.50. Prices fluctuate.

Burr Clover.—Adapted for summer and fall seeding only. For the South, it is a most valuable winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer. After once being seeded, it reseeds and improves in growth each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for growing with Bermuda Grass, the combination makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. Postpaid: lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., about, \$8.00. Prices fluctuate.

PERMANENT PASTURE.

A permanent pasture is one of the very best paying investments that can be made on the farm. After careful experiment, the State Agricultural Experiment Station recommends the following as the best mixture for this section: 8 lbs. Orchard Grass, 8 lbs. Red Top, 8 lbs. Italian Rye Grass, 8 lbs. Alsike Clover, 4 lbs. Red Clover, 4 lbs. White Clover. Total seeding per acre, 40 lbs. Try it.

For poor land, where other pasture mixtures fail, the following will give heavy, succulent green pasture: 5 lbs. Carpet Grass, 5 lbs. Dallas Grass, 20 lbs. Lespedeza or Japan Clover. Total seeding per acre, 30 lbs.



Alsike Clover.



Making Hay in North Carolina.

“True Blue” Tested Grass Seed

When you buy Grass Seed from us you purchase the very highest quality seed money can buy; and you can rest assured that you are not sowing weeds or paying for chaff. Our seed is thoroughly recleaned and tested for purity and germination. The North Carolina Seed Law requires each merchant to place a tag on all field seeds showing purity and germination. We are glad of this law as it not only protects the purchaser but also the merchant handling high grade seed. It pays to plant the best, which is the kind we supply.

Prices on Grass Seed fluctuate. We will be pleased to quote prices at any time, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at ruling prices at the time order is received. Prices named are those ruling at the time this catalogue goes to the printer.

Carpet Grass.—Is the most valuable grass known for permanent pastures on sandy soils of the southern Coastal Plain. It is the South's greatest year around, perennial, poor land pasture, being at least equal to Bermuda Grass in carrying capacity and feeding value and will thrive on soils where Bermuda can be made to succeed only by the use of fertilizers. Carpet Grass can be sown broadcast over present pastures, creek bottoms, or cut-over woodland without breaking up or cultivation; stands close grazing and trampling. A single plant in a single year will spread so as to form a circle 2 or 3 feet in diameter. Carpet Grass never becomes troublesome as a weed; it is very easily destroyed by plowing under. Sow at the rate of 10 pounds per acre, or to make an ideal poor land pasture sow 5 pounds of Carpet Grass, 5 pounds of Dallas Grass and 20 pounds of Lespedeza to the acre. Postpaid: Lb. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$6.00; 1 bu. (18 lbs.), about \$9.75. Prices fluctuate.

Dallas Grass (Paspalum).—Is recommended for general growing throughout the cotton sections where it may be cut twice a season, the second cutting being better than the first, and making green feed and hay of excellent quality. It increases rapidly from seeds and shoots out many suckers from the joints after the first cutting. It stands close grazing, in fact trampling and grazing seem really an advantage to it, and is not injured by moderate frosts. It is hardy and thrives on a wide variety of soils except those that are very dry and sandy, but prefers a fairly heavy and somewhat moist situation. It is a perennial, makes a continuous growth during warm weather growing 3 to 5 feet high; has a long growing season, starting early in the spring and remaining fresh and green till frost. Sow from March till the middle of April; farther South it may be sown earlier; sow on well prepared land at the rate of 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid: Lb. 55 cts.; 10 lbs. \$4.60; 1 bu. (18 lbs.) about \$8.25. Prices fluctuate.

Orchard Grass.—This is one of the most reliable grasses for hay or pasture grown in this section, making quick vigorous and continuous growth from early spring to winter. Sow 30 pounds to the acre in the spring or fall, and in any soil; loamy upland is best. It is excellent to mix with other grasses. Postpaid: Lb. 30 cts., 10 lbs., \$2.35; 1 bu. (14 lbs.), about \$2.75. Prices fluctuate.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass.—A most valuable grass for the South, as it stands heat and drought well and flourishes on light, dry soils. Splendid for pastures and for hay; it may be cut twice in a season. Sow 30 pounds to the acre. Postpaid: Lb. 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.10; 1 bu. (11 lbs.), about \$2.25. Prices fluctuate.

Red Top or Herd's Grass.—A grass particularly adapted to low land or damp situations. It will grow success-

fully on any soil that will grow other grasses or grain. Will make a valuable pasture crop. Is also used in mixtures of other grasses for hay. After once being established, it thickens and improves year by year, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield and quantity each successive year. Red Top is also one of the best grasses for land that washes and hillsides. Postpaid: Lb. 50 cts., 10 lbs., \$4.15; 1 bu. (30 lbs.), about \$11.00. Prices fluctuate.

Italian Rye Grass.—Sown in the fall or early spring Italian rye grass furnishes a full cutting of excellent and most nutritious hay the following May or early in June, and will also furnish two or three additional cuttings the same year. It is one of the quickest growing of hay grasses, and will also furnish excellent pasturage during the fall, winter and early spring. Can be sown to advantage either by itself or with other grasses or clovers. It is recommended particularly for rich loamy soils or low grounds. It is an annual, but reseeds itself if allowed to stand. For hay it should be cut when heading out. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. Postpaid: Lb. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 1 bu. (18 lbs.) about \$3.00. Prices fluctuate.

Perennial or English Rye Grass.—Good for hay and pastures, if sown on strong, moist soil, but does not stand drought well. It grows rapidly and matures very early and lasts several years. Sow 30 lbs. to acre. Postpaid: Lb. 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.90; 1 bu. (18 lbs.), about \$3.00. Prices fluctuate.

Kentucky Blue Grass.—This grass succeeds best on limestone soil, but does well on any stiff soil. Stands cold, but does not do well in extreme heat. Grows slowly at first, making a thick, compact turf. First class for lawns or pasture. Succeeds better, however, when mixed with other grasses. Sow either in the fall or spring. 35 lbs. to 40 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid: Lb. 60 cts. 10 lbs., \$4.85; 1 bu. (14 lbs.), about \$6.25. Prices fluctuate.

Timothy.—Very nutritious, and saleable for hay, but not so good for pasture, as it is injured by close cutting or grazing. Thrives best on heavy moist soils; should not be sown on light dry land. Good crops of hay are obtained if mixed with Red Top or Herd's Grass and Sapling Clover, or some grass maturing at the same time. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid: Lb. 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.50 1 bu. (45 lbs.) about \$5.00. Prices fluctuate.

Feed your plants with “True Blue” Plant Food.
“True Blue” Plant Food keeps lawns fresh and green.



"True Blue" Seed Corn

The Result of Years of Careful Selection

If it becomes necessary to replant any field of white corn, use **Norfolk Market** or **Truckers' Favorite**. See descriptions under Garden Corns.

Latham's Mammoth Double Eared.—After nineteen years of variety tests, in which over 100 different varieties were used, the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station recommends Latham's Mammoth Double as the heaviest yielding and most profitable field corn for this section of the State. Latham's is the result of years of careful breeding and selecting for maximum grain yield and uniformity. It requires a little longer growing season than some of our corns and commonly makes a little larger and more vigorous stalk. On medium to rich soil, it produces ordinarily two good ears to the stalk. The cob is only medium-sized and well covered with 16 to 18 straight rows filled out at both ends, and a depth of grain that gives a large percentage of heavy shelled corn. The foliage is abundant, thick and succulent. Having been originated in this section, Latham's is especially adapted to our climate and soil conditions. Our stock is especially grown for us and carefully selected.

Special Field Selected from breeding patch—Postpaid: Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00, not prepaid.

Currituck Horse Tooth.—The name indicates the shape and depth of the grain. A very deep grain corn, with very large ears and small cob. Besides making one of the most excellent ensilage corns, it produces a splendid yield of grain. Horse Tooth has a fine reputation among dairymen and stock feeders, giving a good length of ear and an abundance of ensilage. Postpaid: Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50, not prepaid.

Improved Golden Dent.—A corn of much prominence, and for a generation the most generally planted yellow variety. It makes a beautiful ear, and whether on the cob or shelled no yellow corn is more attractive. The grains are deep, medium-wide, and firmly set on a small cob. The shuck is close and completely protects tip against adverse weather. Makes one to two ears to the stalk. Postpaid: Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$3.00, not prepaid.

Seed Selection.—It has always been a wonder to us why many cotton farmers were willing to plant cotton seeds without regard to selection or pedigree. They take it as it comes from the gin, generally mixed, entirely unfit for planting, and regardless whether or not the parent plants were good producers. Cotton seeds for planting are entitled to the same care in selection as is corn—we no longer take the best ears in the corn crib and plant them, but plant well-bred corn that has been selected in the field for size, type of stalk and ear, well covered ear with a good depth of grain. The same care is exercised in breeding up our stocks of cotton seeds. Plant our selected cotton seeds and get the most profit from your planting.

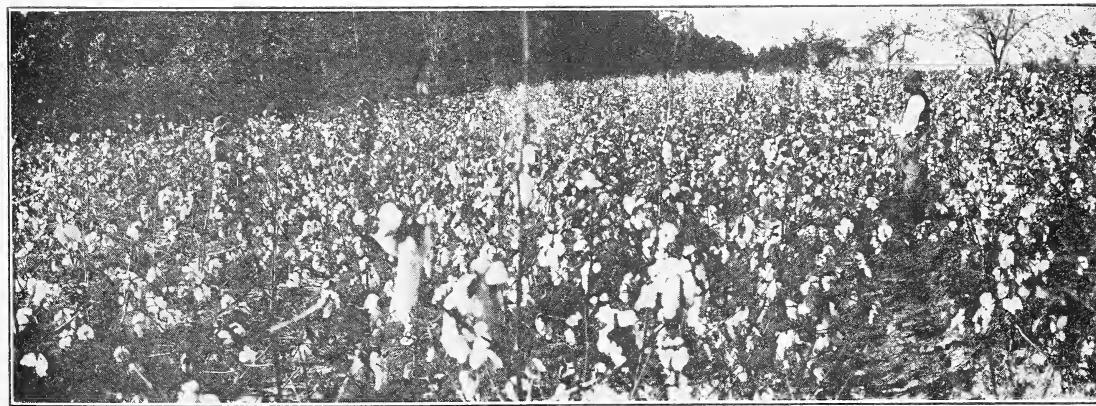
Selected Cotton Seed

We list below only three of our most popular varieties for this section, due to lack of space in this catalog. We also supply **Simpkins' Prolific**, **Cook's Improved Big Bull**, **Webber 49-4**, and other varieties. If the varieties we have described do not include the type you desire we will be glad to have you make it known to us and we will take pleasure in advising whether it can be secured in our territory.

Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King.—In sections where the boll weevil is prevalent, where the season is short, or where the land is late maturing, an early cotton is absolutely necessary, even regardless of the size of boll or length of lint. Re-Improved King will make its crop as early as any small or medium boll cotton. This is an improvement on the well-known Early King, and has been selected especially for earliness and prolificacy. It grows a plant about 30 inches high, limbs out and fruits well, and should be planted in 3 to 4 foot rows, with plants spaced about 13 to 15 inches apart. The staple ranges about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and the gin turnout of lint approximately 37 per cent. Its greatest value lies in its quick maturity and good quality, making its crop in a short time and opening quickly. This variety is thoroughly dependable and its reputation for earliness and yield make it a most popular and successful type for combating the weevil. Postpaid: Lb., 25 cts.; pk., 85 cts.; bu. (30 lbs.), about \$2.00. Write for price on quantity required.

Wannamaker-Cleveland Big Bull.—An improved early big boll variety of the medium-large boll type, which has been found to resist the cotton wilt. It grows a hardy plant with scant foliage and produces well on almost any character of soil which is early and suited to cotton culture. Plant in five foot rows and space the plants about 18 inches apart. The staple ranges from 1 to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The gin turnout runs 38 to 40 per cent lint. Our supply of this variety is limited, as our stock is secured from a small area planting the Cleveland almost exclusively. Our stock is ginned by a ginner who handles no other variety, which gives us high grade seed with a minimum of mixture. Order early. Postpaid: Lb. 25 cts.; pk., 85 cts.; bu. (30 lbs.), about \$2.00. Write for prices on quantity required.

Mexican Big Bull.—This and the Cleveland are the two varieties especially recommended by the North Carolina Experiment Station for growing in this section under boll weevil conditions. Mexican is similar to Cleveland and matures about the same time, but some growers claim that it makes an even better yield. It makes a good stalk growth with light foliage and produces a big crop of bolls. The bolls open fast and wide. The lint leaves the boll easily and clean, making it one of the very best varieties to pick with inexperienced hands. It has a good staple and gins a high percentage of lint. Postpaid: Lb., 25 cts.; pk., 85 cts.; bu. (30 lbs.), about \$2.00. Write for price on quantity required.



Field of Wannamaker-Cleveland Big Bull Cotton.



Soy or Soja Beans

A MOST VALUABLE LEGUMINOUS PLANT AND SUMMER FORAGE CROP

Our location in the very heart of the largest and best Soy Bean seed producing section enables us to supply the finest stock of seed offered anywhere at especially advantageous prices, quality considered. When you buy from us, you buy direct from Soy Bean headquarters. We grow and handle many thousands of bushels of Soy Beans every year.

Prices of Soy Beans are frequently changing. Write for prices when ready to buy.

Soy bean hay contains a high per cent of protein, is superior to cow peas in feeding value and as a milk and butter producer is equal to alfalfa and superior to cotton seed meal. The beans and bean meal contain about 35 per cent of digestible protein and stock eat them with relish and thrive on them. Hogs fed on soy beans in combination with corn fatten much more economically than on corn alone—a bushel of soy beans is worth at least double as much for feed as a bushel of corn. For feeding beef cattle experiments have proved soy beans to be about 50 per cent greater value than cow-peas. They make an excellent winter feed for young cattle, sheep and horses when fed with roughage.

Soy beans may be planted either broadcast or in drills. Usually a better crop is had when planted in drills and cultivated, and few crops leave the land clearer and in better condition for the following crop. They grow equally well on light and heavy soils, but on heavy soils they should not be planted more than 1 to 1½ inches deep except in dry seasons. On light sandy soils plant deeper, but not more than 3 inches deep. When sown broadcast sow 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre; in drills about ½ bu. to the acre. Plant in April, May or June.

Soy beans can be grown with other crops, yielding a larger crop of forage and giving a better balanced ration. Soy beans and cow peas make a good combination, the beans supporting the pea-vines, and the yield is nearly always greater than of either crop alone. Plant half-bushel soy beans to one bushel cow peas to the acre. Soy beans and corn is another well recommended combination, the beans being planted in the hill with the corn, or in alternate hills or alternate rows, depending on the proportions wanted in the feed. Sorghum and a late variety of soy beans make a good combination, provided the sorghum is not planted too thickly. Sudan grass and soy beans will give a better balanced feed than Sudan grass alone, as its protein content is low, while that of soy beans is high.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM

Be sure to inoculate the seeds with soy bean bacteria, especially if grown on soil new to soy beans. Not only will you have assurance of a surer stand but a better crop and the succeeding crop will have the benefit of the nitrogen stored in the bean roots. Write for prices.

Haberlandt-38.—The best all purpose variety yet introduced, see page 7. Postpaid: Qt. 35 cts.; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.00, not prepaid.

Mammoth Yellow.—A medium late variety, makes a large upright growth, ordinarily 3 to 5 feet high. Matures in 140 to 150 days. One of the best yielders we have. Particularly adapted for seed production and pasturage. Makes a heavy yield of hay but a little coarse. Particularly adapted for all the cotton section. Seed are medium large, light yellow and almost round. Postpaid: Qt. 30 cts.

Mammoth Yellow-101.—A uniform, pedigreed high yielding strain, produced by the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station. Superior to the old Mammoth for seed production. Postpaid: Qt. 30 cts.

Mammoth Brown.—Very similar to Mammoth Yellow in habit of growth, adaptability, yield and date of maturity. The seed are similar in size and shape and are a dull brown color. Postpaid: Qt. 30 cts.

Tar Heel Black.—A medium late variety, matures in 140 to 150 days. Grows upright three to five feet high, a heavy yielder of both seed and hay. Seed are large, jet black and slightly flattened. Postpaid: Qt. 30 cts.

Tokyo.—A medium late variety, maturing in 140 to 150 days. Makes a bushy growth, a good seed producer. The seed are large and greenish colored. Postpaid: Qt. 30 cts.

Austin.—A little known variety, of the Mammoth class of exceptional merit for hay. Matures about 10 days earlier than Mammoth; well branched and heavily leafed. Postpaid: Qt. 30 cts.

Hollybrook.—An early variety maturing about two weeks earlier than the Mammoth. Seldom grows more than three feet in height, a heavy yielder of seed but not adapted for hay as it is very coarse and woody. Seed are very similar to that of the Mammoth, but smaller. Postpaid: Qt. 30 cts.

Haberlandt.—Our best early variety, matures in 110 to 120 days, makes an upright bushy growth, two to three feet in height. A heavy yielder, often outyields Mammoth. Particularly adapted for seed and early hog pasture. Seed are medium size, are darker yellow than the Mammoth Yellow and have a brown hylum. Postpaid: Qt. 30 cts.

Virginia.—An early variety, maturing in 110 to 120 days, makes an upright growth, three to five feet in height. It is a good yielder both for seed and hay. It is our best hay bean, the stems being small it produces an excellent quality of hay. The seed are dark brown, small kidney shaped and very flat. Does not shatter badly. Postpaid: Qt. 35 cts.

Wilson Black.—An early variety, matures in 110 to 120 days. Very similar to Virginia in habit of growth. A good hay variety and a fair yielder of seed. Does not pop out badly. Seed are black, small and flat. Postpaid: Qt. 35 cts.

Chiquita.—In our opinion the Chiquita cannot be too highly recommended for both yield of seed and for the amount of forage produced. The plants are well branched and of a vining tendency, consequently making a very desirable hay plant. The yield of seed is unusually high for a small seeded variety. It is one of the best that we have ever grown for the two purposes mentioned. Matures in about 135 days. Postpaid: Qt. 35 cts.

Lexington.—Especially recommended by Kentucky Experiment Station as one of the finest early maturing varieties. Plants stout, erect, bushy, maturing in about 125 days. Seed olive yellow. Heavy producer of hay and grain; splendid for late planting. Postpaid: Qt. 35 cts.

Biloxi.—An upright variety growing 5 to 6 feet high, covered with a dense mass of foliage that does not shed easily. A heavy yielder of beans; the oil and protein contents are high; a fine bean for hogging down, for planting with corn or sorghum and for oil. The pods are less liable to pop than most varieties. Matures in about 165 to 170 days. Postpaid: Qt. 40 cts.

O-Too-Tan.—An especially good late hay variety, maturing in about 170 days. Plants are slender, tall, erect and bushy with a vining tendency, especially on rich soil. Makes a very heavy crop of finest quality hay and very valuable for turning under. The seed are black and very small. One bushel of seed plants from 6 to 10 acres of this variety. Postpaid: Qt. 50 cts.

Laredo.—As a fine quality hay producer stands second to none. Plants slender, erect and leafy. Highly resistant to wilt and nematode. Seed small, black, flattened; one bushel sows 4 to 6 acres. Matures in about 140 days and does not shatter out. Demand has exceeded supply for several years. Postpaid: Qt. 50 cts.



Soja Beans.



Field or Cow Peas

Prices of Cow Peas are Frequently Changing. Write us for Prices when Ready to Buy.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM

Cow Peas are one of the largest yielding and most nutritious crops known. The vines when cured are considered superior to timothy hay in the South. As a fertilizer Cow Peas and Soy Beans have no superior, for, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, they have the power of extracting the nitrogen from the air and depositing it in the vines and roots, so that the land is benefited even when the crop is cut for hay. Sow 60 to 90 pounds to the acre in late May to the first of August.

Black Eye.—A late variety, semi-recumbent, trails at ends of vines, leaf and stalk of medium size, dark green, bloom white. Moderate heavy yielder of hay, very heavy producer of seed. Seed are large, white and kidney shaped. Have a large black eye. Extensively grown for human food, both green and in the dry condition. Postpaid: Qt. 50 cts.

NOTE.—The black eye varieties are very numerous but are quite similar except in size. The name applies to all white peas with black eye.

Black.—The term "Black" is also a group name. The Georgia Station describes it as follows: "A vigorous growing variety. Semi-recumbent, dark green foliage white bloom. Large kidney shaped seed, jet black. Heavy producer of both seed and vines." Late, maturing in eastern North Carolina in 120 to 140 days. Postpaid: Qt. 50 cts.

Iron.—A tall bushy growing variety, fairly prolific. First pods maturing in about 100 days. Seed are small irregular in shape, quite hard, color light olive green to buff. Especially valuable on account of being immune to root-knot. Postpaid: Qt. 40 cts.

Brabham.—A tall prolific pea, resistant to root-knot and wilt. One of our best yielders in eastern North Carolina. Especially adapted to the sandy soils of the south. First pods mature in 90 to 100 days. Seed are buff marked with brown, smaller than whippoorwill. Postpaid: Qt. 40 cts.

Red Ripper.—Red seeded resembles the Black Cow Pea in growth of vine, but is ten days earlier and more prolific. Postpaid: Qt. 40 cts.

Whippoorwill.—A medium early pea, a good general purpose pea, suitable for both grain and hay. Medium early, tall, and upright in habit of growth. One of our heaviest yielders in eastern North Carolina. Seed are large and more kidney shaped than the Brabham. Color, buff, marked with brown. Postpaid: Qt. 40 cts.

New Era.—An early variety, will make two crops a year. A fairly heavy producer of seed. Plants tall and rather bushy. First pods mature in about 75 days. Seeds are small kidney shaped, buff, speckled with blue. Postpaid: Qt. 40 cts.

Clay.—This is a group name applied to late varieties with buff colored seed. The Iron is not included in the Clay group. They are tall erect growers, very heavy producers of seed and hay, medium late. The seed are kidney shaped, medium size and buff colored. Postpaid: Qt. 40 cts.



Field of Cow Peas.

Groit.—An excellent variety, our best yielder of seed in Eastern North Carolina. Plants sub-erect, bushy and very prolific. Medium early, first pods maturing in about 80 days. Seed are small angular shaped. Ground color of buff, marked with brown and sprinkled with minute blue specks. Postpaid: Qt. 40 cts.

Mixed Cow Peas.—A general mixture of good standard varieties, greatly preferred by many Southern farmers for forage and soil improving. The upright varieties hold up the vining varieties, producing a thicker crop of forage than a single variety alone. Postpaid: Qt. 35 cts.

Canada Field Peas

This variety is not considered a cow pea, but is of the English pea family. Has small seed and pods, grows 4 to 5 feet high, and makes excellent early hay; also makes splendid hog feed and early fallow. Canada Field Peas make a fattening and milk producing food that will grow on land that will not produce a grain crop, and at the same time improve the soil by gathering and storing nitrogen—in this respect it is almost equal to the clovers. We recommend sowing Appler or Fulghum Oats with these in February or March at the rate of one bushel peas and one bushel oats to the acre. They also do well when sown in November with either wheat, rye, oats or barley. Our stock is the very best American grown seed. Price fluctuates. Postpaid: Qt. 30 cts.; bu. about \$3.50.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM

Velvet Beans

THE GREATEST SOIL ENRICHING CROP

100-Day, or Speckled Velvet Bean.

Bean.—Makes a tremendous growth of vines and is especially recommended for improving poor, worn-out land. They are equally as nutritious as Cow Peas, are largely used both for grazing and a forage crop, throughout the South. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil improving crop. Vines grow so rank that it is with difficulty that they can be turned under in the green state. It is much better to leave them above ground until killed by frost, or stock may be turned in to feed on them, as stock thrive and fatten on them quickly. Then plow under in the winter or early spring, at which time they will make a heavy matted coating of vegetable matter, which turned under, will benefit the soil almost as much as a heavy application of stable manure. They are often planted as a companion crop with corn. Should be planted in May or June. One or two pecks to the acre, in drills, or one bushel broadcast. Price—Postpaid: Qt. 30 cts.; bu. about \$3.50; not prepaid. Prices fluctuate.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

Bunch Velvet Beans.

Recommended for planting in orchards or in cornfields where heavy growth is desired for forage or soil improvement, that at the same time will not cover or pull down the corn. On ordinary land it grows about two feet high, spreading out for several feet, and if planted 15 to 18 inches apart is claimed to produce nearly as much forage as the vining varieties. It is about three weeks later than the 100-day bean. The ease with which the crop with the running varieties makes the Bunch Velvet Bean particularly desirable. Postpaid: Qt. 40 cts.; bu. about \$6.00, not prepaid. Prices fluctuate.





Sudan Grass



Sudan Grass.

This grass has been introduced by the Department of Agriculture, and is recommended for the hot, dry regions of the South and Southwest, although it appears to do well in almost soil or climate. It belongs to the Sorghum family, is somewhat similar to Johnson Grass, only more thrifty, growing from 4 to 7 feet high, with small stems and an abundance of broad leaves. Its root system is similar to that of millet, it being an annual grass, hence it has not the objectionable roots of Johnson Grass. It stools freely and produces the best hay of any of the Sorghum family. When sown for hay it is broadcast at the rate of about 8 pounds per acre, seeding being done

in the spring. It will yield from 8 to 12 tons of hay per acre. Postpaid: Lb. 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.35. Write for price on quantity wanted.

Cane or Sorghums

Early Amber.—The best producer of all sorghums. Grows to a height of 10 feet and stools. Will yield several cuttings per year. Makes one of the best green feeds, or it can be cured. All sorghums require rich land in order to make a good crop. Sow either broadcast or in drills. If broadcast, at the rate of 1 bushel per acre. Sow in May or June. Postpaid: 1 lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.00. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

Sugar Drip.—As a feed for horses and cattle this variety has no equal. Its quality is the best, and it contains a great deal of sugar, which adds to its feeding value. It is also one of the best varieties for making syrup, giving an immense quantity, as well as the very best quality. Grows large and affords a big crop. Sow broadcast at the rate of 1 bushel per acre, or in drills at the rate of 1 peck per acre. Postpaid: 1 lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.50. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

Kaffir Corn

The grain is much relished by cattle and poultry. It can be sown with cowpeas; the corn holds the vines off the ground making a larger yield of peas, and both can be cut together, making a larger yield of feed. Sow alone, broadcast 40 to 50 pounds to the acre for forage and cut before fully headed. White is the standard variety; red is very popular, and in some sections is considered hardier. Postpaid: Lb. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

Teosinte

A single seed producing from thirty to sixty stalks, each 10 to 12 feet high, gives some idea of what an enormous yield may be had from Teosinte—the Louisiana Experiment Station reported a crop of more than 50 tons on an acre. If cut when 4 or 5 feet high, it makes an excellent fodder, starts immediately into growth again, and will give several more cuttings as large as the first we have known it to yield five cuttings a season. If sufficient is planted a continuous supply of nutritious green feed can be had daily right up to frost. The leaves are longer and broader than corn, contain 8 to 10 per cent of sugar, and are greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. Plant in May or June in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart; 2 to 3 lbs. plants an acre. Postpaid: Lb. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$7.00. Write for prices when ready to buy.

Millet

A Splendid Quick Growing Summer Hay Crop

Genuine Tennessee Golden.—Makes a large yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quick growing and easily cured. It should be seeded thickly, one bushel per acre, and should be harvested while in bloom. If the seeds are allowed to form the stalks get hard and it does not make so good a hay. Should be sown at any time between the middle of May until the end of June at the rate of 1 bushel per acre. Millet should never be sown until the earth is warm in the spring and when continued warm weather is assured. It is also used as a catch crop after early grain or a crop which fails. It matures a crop in 6 to 8 weeks after seeding. Cow peas sown with German Millet makes fine hay. Sown in this way, it should be sown with some quick maturing variety of Cow Peas and should be sown at the rate of 3 pecks of Millet and one lb. of Cow Peas to the acre. Postpaid: Lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 1 bu. (50 lbs.), about \$3.50. Prices fluctuate.

Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet.—Sometimes called Pennisetaria, or Billion-Dollar Grass; this variety gives an enormous yield of very valuable forage. The plants grow about 12 feet high, but it may be cut at 3 feet, when it will thicken up, and may then be cut continuously until frost, giving abundant supply of rich green food. Is also valuable when used as a dry hay, but it is usually sown in drills at the rate of about 5 lbs. to the acre, or if broadcast, about 35 lbs. Postpaid: Lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Prices fluctuate.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

Sunflower seeds fed to poultry make a real egg-producer; being rich in oil and protein, they make an ideal food during the moulting season; the leaves make excellent fodder; the whole plant makes fine ensilage and hog feed. Under favorable conditions 40 to 60 bushels can be grown on an acre; more than 100 bushels have been grown on extra good land in an unusual season. When the seeds are ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely under cover, and when cured they will thresh easily. It is claimed that sunflowers grown near the house will prevent malaria. Plant and cultivate like corn. Postpaid: Lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 100 lbs., about \$10.00. Prices fluctuate.



Tennessee Golden Millet.



Dwarf Essex Rape

MAKES SPLENDID, NUTRITIOUS PASTURAGE FOR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND POULTRY

This crop is very highly recommended for pasture for cattle, sheep and hogs, furnishing most rich and nutritious pasture within 6 to 8 weeks from the time of sowing. The fattening properties of rape are said to be very much better than those of clover. It also makes splendid green feed for poultry. In this section rape can be successfully sown both in the spring and fall. For spring sowing, sow as early as you can conveniently get it in, the earlier the better, although it can be successfully seeded any time during March or April. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds per acre, or it can be sown broadcast, when 6 to 8 pounds per acre should be used. Postpaid: Lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.35; 100 lbs., about \$10.00. Prices fluctuate.

Peanuts

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

Plant in May, 12 inches apart, in 3 foot rows. About 1 bushel when bought in the hull is required to plant an acre, and about 15 pounds shelled nuts. Cultivate flat, keep well worked. Peanuts should be shelled before planting.

Spanish.—Nuts small, and have a thin hull, full kernel, and yield enormously. The vines and roots make excellent food for stock. Postpaid: Lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.60. Larger quantities quoted on request.

Virginia Jumbo.—A large variety of the well-known Virginia Peanut. Postpaid: Lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.75. Larger quantities quoted on request.

Valencia.—These are dull red in color, of medium size, heavy yielder, and have long pods, sometimes having 3 or 4 nuts in a pod. It is probably the hardest peanut in cultivation. It is mild in flavor and becoming popular wherever grown. Postpaid: Lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.95. Larger quantities quoted on request.

Virginia Bunch Peanuts.—Wherever they have been grown, Virginia Bunch Peanuts are growing rapidly in popularity. They have several points of decided advantage over the running kinds; they mature about a week earlier than the running varieties; the rows may be closer and the plants nearer together in the rows; they are easier to cultivate and harvest, and they will average larger yields. Postpaid: Lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.60. Larger quantities quoted on request.

Seed Wheat

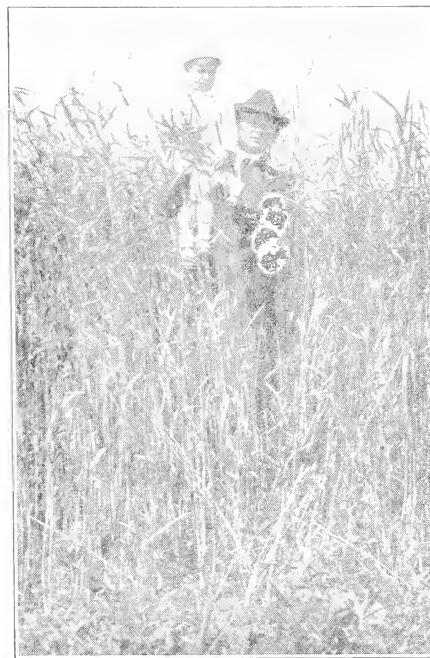
Leap's Prolific Red May, and Fultz. Present price Bus., \$2.50.

Winter Rye

Common Winter. Present price. Bus., \$1.75.
Abruzzi. Present price. Bus., \$2.50.

Barley

Bearded Winter. Present price. Bus., \$2.00.
Spring. Present price. \$2.00.



Abruzzi Rye on "Dover Farm."

Oats

Burt, or Ninety-Day Oats.—The best spring oats, as it is the earliest, nearly rust-proof, hardy and vigorous, and yields more grain than any other spring oat. Sow 2 bushels to the acre. Present price—\$1.10 bu., 10 bus. at \$1.00 per bu. Price fluctuate.

Virginia Gray Winter, or Turf Oats.—This has long been the most popular variety in this State, and has now extended into all parts of the South and West. Though a winter oat, they also succeed well if sown in the spring, making surest crop if sown by March 15th. Sow 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre. Present price—\$1.40 per bu.; 10 bu. at \$1.30 per bu. Prices fluctuate.

Red Rust-Proof Oats.—A very desirable early variety for heavy soil and low, moist grounds, where rust attacks other varieties. Yields abundantly of large, heavy grain, but does not grow as tall as the winter oat. Sow 2 bushels to the acre. Present price—Bu. \$1.10; 10 bus. at \$1.00 bu. Prices fluctuate.

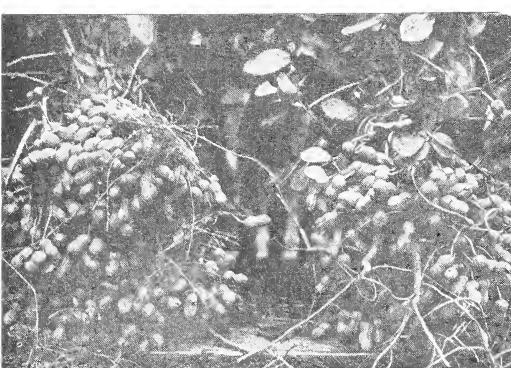
Appler Oats.—An early, large red oat, similar to the Rust-Proof, but harder and yields more grain. Present price—Bu., \$1.10; 10 bus. at \$1.00 per bu. Prices fluctuate.

Fulghum Oats.—This oat is of a rust-proof type, somewhat earlier than the Appler, and is a heavier yielder. Is largely used in the South. Present price—Bu., \$1.25; 10 bus. at \$1.15 bu. Prices fluctuate.

Vetches

Sand, Hairy or Winter.—The hardest vetch. Fine for hay, grazing and improving land. Rye sows itself, coming year after year, from a single sowing. Grows well on all soils and surprisingly well on poor, thin land, and will stand extremes of drought, heat and cold. The yield of hay is really wonderful as many as twenty long vines growing from a single root. It may be sown in the fall or early spring to make hay about the end of May, for an excellent pasture or to prevent the leaching of plant food from the land. It never winter kills. Sow 20 to 25 pounds to the acre together with one bushel of Oats, Rye, Wheat or Barley to hold vines off the ground and make cutting easier. Postpaid: Lb. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 pounds about \$14.00. Prices fluctuate.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM



Peanuts.



FARMOGERM

Jelly Medium



Roots like these mean
Bigger Yields—Better
Soils.

SEMESAN—The New Mercuric Disinfectant

Du Pont Semesan is the first seed, plant and soil disinfectant that can be applied in either dust or liquid form. Extensive seed tests show that Semesan will successfully prevent or control the majority of externally and many internally-borne diseases of seeds without in the least impairing their vitality. It is also effective in curing a number of common diseases that attack plants and infest the soil.

Controls seed diseases, quickens germination, invigorates seedling growth, produces sturdier plants, increases crop yields

“Brown Patch.”—Semesan prevents and cures “Brown Patch,” a disease of grasses that destroys the turf of golf greens, grass tennis courts, parks and estates.

“Damping Off.”—Seedlings grown from Semesan-treated seeds are more resistant to the costly “damping off” fungi which so severely attack both seedlings and cuttings.

Prices

2 ounces...	\$0.60	1 pound.....	\$2.75
4 ounces.....	1.00	5 pounds.....	13.00
8 ounces.....	1.60	25 pounds.....	62.50
100 pounds.....			\$235.00

Irish Potato Test.—Illustration shows plants in rows Nos. 2 and 3 grown from Semesan-treated seeds.



FOR ALL
LEGUMES

SEED INOCULATION

HUMOGERM

Humus Medium

That Increases Crop Production and Greatly Improves the Soil

Soil and crop experts agree that for best growth, and to put atmospheric nitrogen in the soil, it will pay all farmers to inoculate all legumes, even where they are at present successfully grown. The cost is trivial when compared with the profit it will bring you. Legumes are clovers, peas and beans, alfalfa, soy beans, vetches, and other plants that grow their seeds in a pod. Their roots are the home of bacteria that draw fertility-building nitrogen from the air and store it in swellings on the roots, called nodules. These nodules not only feed nitrogen to the crop they are on, but rot away in the ground and supply valuable nitrogen to the soil for future bumper crops of corn, wheat, cotton, oats, fruits, etc.

New Low Prices

For Small Seeds—Clovers, Alfalfa, etc.

1/4 bus. size.....	\$0.35	1 bus. size.....	\$1.00
1/2 bus. size.....	.60	2 1/2 bus. size.....	2.25

Special for Farmogerm only—10 bus. size..... \$8.00

Special reduced prices on Cultures for large-size Seeds, Soy Beans, Cowpeas, Peas, Beans, etc.

1/2 bus. size.....	\$0.35	1 bus. size.....	\$0.60
5 bus. size.....			\$2.25

Special garden size for Garden Peas, Beans, and Sweet Peas, 25 cts.

When ordering, be sure to specify the kind of seed you wish to inoculate.

STIM-U-PLANT

THE MAGIC FERTILIZER IN TABLET FORM

Glorious Gardens—Perfect House Plants

STIM-U-LANT is the only complete plant food in tablet form. Guaranteed analysis 11 per cent Nitrogen, 12 per cent Phosphoric Acid, 15 per cent Potash—all of which elements are water-soluble and immediately available to the feeding root-hairs of the plant.

Tablet Form of Great Value

1. They give an exact feeding unit.
2. No messy mixing.
3. No unpleasant odor.
4. Maximum efficiency because no food-value lost in scattering, leaching, or run-off of soil surface-water.
5. Makes repotting of plants unnecessary as it replaces the food withdrawn by the growing plant.

Complete directions with every package.

Order STIM-U-PLANT tablets with your seed and plant order. Price: 10 tablets 15 cts.; 30 tablets 25 cts.; 100 tablets 75 cts.; 1,000 tablets \$3.50.



SAVE MONEY BY
SAVING CROPS.

It is estimated that rats and mice consume grain each year in the United States alone to the value of more than \$10,000,000. Most of this waste can be saved if Rax is given a chance.

RAX IS NOT A POISON

While it is absolutely deadly to rats and mice, it is harmless to human beings, domestic animals, poultry and birds. It may be used anywhere with complete safety.

RATS LEAVE BEFORE THEY DIE

Within a few days after eating bait prepared with Rax rats and mice become feverish and seek the open air where they die—outdoors.

Directions are furnished with each package. Price, 75 cts. per bottle, postpaid.





Insecticides, Fungicides, Etc.

BUG POISONS CANNOT BE SENT BY MAIL. PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

Sprayer's Calendar mailed free on request. Tells in very condensed form what to use and how to use it for the control of all common plant pests.

Potato Spray.—Has the desirable quick-killing properties of Paris Green, the adhesiveness of Arsenate of Lead and the fungus preventative qualities of Bordeaux Mixture. Gets the bugs and blight at the same time. Unlike Paris Green, it remains on the foliage even when subjected to heavy dews or rains and future spraying becomes necessary only to protect new growth as foliage appears. Use 1 pound to 6 or 7 gallons of water. 1 lb., 45 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Paris Green.—Is effective for destroying potato bugs, tobacco worms and other leaf-eating insects. Is a very strong poison, and should be used carefully. Mix 1 pound Paris Green with 50 pounds of plaster or 150 gallons of water. 1 lb., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.25.



Dry Arsenate of Lead.—For destroying leaf-eating insects. Sticks to the leaf better than Paris Green and remains longer in suspension; requires fewer applications; does not burn foliage, thus allowing stronger solutions. Use 1 to 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water for general spraying. 1 lb., 40 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Dry Arsenate of Calcium.—Similar in many respects to Arsenate of Lead. It is especially recommended for use on seed fruits, but is liable to cause burning of tender foliage of stone fruits. It is a splendid substitute for Paris Green for spraying potatoes and will be found equally satisfactory and more economical. It is the poison used for dusting on cotton for eradicating the boll weevil. Use $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 pound to 50 gallons of water. 1 lb., 35 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Dry Lime-Sulphur.—The most effective remedy for San Jose scale and kindred insects that are killing valuable fruit and shade trees. This material has all the advantages of the liquid preparation, but eliminates the disadvantages and is much less expensive. It mixes with water instantly. For dormant spray use 1 pound to 4 or 5 gallons of water; for summer spraying, 1 pound to 20 gallons of water on seed fruit; 1 pound to 25 or 30 gallons of water for stone fruit. 1 lb., 35 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.40.



Dry Bordo —The standard Bordeaux fungicide and most effective remedy for all fungus diseases; indispensable for the control of black rot in grapes, blight in cucumbers, melons and potatoes. Also used for apple scab, bitter rot, cedar rust, leaf spot and downy mildew. Use 1 pound to 7 gallons of water. 1 lb., 40 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Bordo Arsenate.—A combination of Bordeaux Mixture and Arsenate of Lead, developed especially to save the grower the time and trouble of making up and combining these mixtures. Especially recommended for fruit trees and garden crops, and is equally as effective on potatos. Use 1 pound to 7 gallons of water. 1 lb., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.25.

Oil Emulsion.—Dormant spray for San Jose and Oystar Shell Scale. Highly effective for Leaf Roller, tree infesting scale and most soft-bodied sucking insects. No disagreeable odor, no clogging of nozzle or burning of eyes like Lime Sulphur. May be used in spring or fall. Mixes easily without sediment. Spreads and creeps into crevices of rough bark. Dilute 1 gallon to 33 gallons of water and it's ready to apply. Quart 50 cts.; gallon \$1.25; 5 gallons \$5.00.

Slug Shot (Hammond's). Destroys insects and worms injurious to garden and house plants; Potatoes, Cabbage, Tobacco, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits of all kinds. Positively not poisonous and will not injure the foliage. Lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs. pkg., 60 cts.; 50 lbs., \$5.00.

Nicotine Sulphate.—A solution of nicotine and sulphate containing 40 per cent nicotine. A spray for all soft-bodied sucking insects and without injury to the foliage. 1 oz. 35 cts. makes 6 gallons of spray; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 10 lbs., \$13.50.

Para-dichlorobenzene.—A safe and most effective control for peach tree borer. For peach trees from 4 to 5 years old, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. per tree; 6 years old and over, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., applied from first of September to middle of October. Full directions on package. Lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.50.



is the best and most convenient all around insecticide which we offer, death to all chewing insects on Vegetable, Fruit Trees, Berries and also Flowers (Paste Form). 1 lb., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$6.25; 50 lbs., \$10.75; 100 lbs., \$17.00; 300 lbs., \$48.00.

Garden Guard.—Combined insecticide and fungicide in handy sifter-top can. Lb., can, 25 cts.; doz., \$2.50.



Simply dilute with ten parts of water and apply to pernicious vegetation with a sprinkling can.

Will exterminate all undesirable vegetation—including poison ivy—as easily as watering a garden, without endangering human or animal life.

One gallon is ample to clear 500 square feet of densely vegetated area.

1 quart cans. Each.....	\$ 0.75
$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon cans. Each.....	1.25
1 gallon cans. Each.....	2.00
5 gallon drums. Each.....	8.00
50 gallon drums. Each.....	55.00

Powdered Sulphur.—Use on potatoes when cut for planting to prevent scab and bleeding; for mildew and plant mites. Postpaid: 5 lbs., 60 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.10. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40 cts.; 10 lbs., 70 cts.; 50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Chambers' Anti-Skipper Compound.—Gives full assurance of not having any skippers on your meat during the year or as long as you keep your meat. Only one treatment required; no sacking or covering of any kind required. Will positively not dry out or toughen the meat. Will preserve and keep the meat tender as nature itself and at the same time will absolutely prevent skippers and insects on meat. Sold under a guarantee to do all we claim. Small can, for 250 to 350 lbs. meats, 50 cts., large can, for 500 to 700 lbs. meat, \$1.00.

Red Wing Insect Powder.—For the destruction of Roaches, Flies, Bed-Bugs, Moths, Mosquitoes, Lice, Ants, Fleas and certain other insects. Harmless, to mankind and animals. In the round bellows box, ready for immediate use. 10 cts and 25 cts. sizes.

Buxton White

THE LIVE SEED HOUSE



Seed Company

ELIZABETH CITY, N.C.

French's Insect and Fly Killer.—A liquid insecticide 100 per cent active, for killing flies, mosquitoes, moths, roaches, bed bugs, ants, etc. Most effective for household use, harmless to man, bird or beast and does not stain. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint bottle, 50 cts.; pint, 75 cts.

HAND SPRAYER

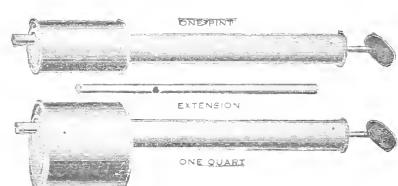
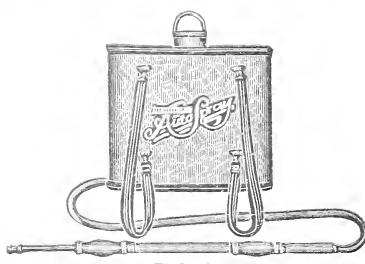
Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist, with no waste. Pint size, 35 cts.; quart, 50 cts. Continuous spray: Quart size, 90 cts. Add 10 cts. for postage on each



Auto-Spray No. 1-B, brass tank with Auto-Pop.... \$9.50
Auto-Spray No. 1-D, galv. tank with Auto-Pop.... 6.50

AUTO-SPRAY No. 5

An ideal all-purpose hand sprayer made entirely of brass. It is double-acting, producing a continuous spray and will generate a pressure of 200 lbs. Can be supplied with galvanized steel or brass knapsack tank or may be used in connection with a bucket. Equipment includes 4 nozzles of special design for variety spraying. **Uses.**—For the spraying of trees, shrubs, vines, field crops, for handling whitewash and disinfectants, washing automobiles, windows, fire fighting and other purposes. Auto-Spray No. 5, pump nozzle hose and strainer... \$4.50
Galvanized knapsack, $3\frac{1}{2}$ gals..... 3.00
Brass knapsack, $3\frac{1}{2}$ gals..... 6.00



ders. It is simply constructed and works on a new principle recently discovered. The extension is of sufficient length to enable the operator to spray ordinary field crops without bending over. **Uses.**—For spraying dust on tobacco, small garden plots, rose bushes, or in any place

where dust is to be applied. It is especially adaptable for use in applying insect powders.

- Duster Brown No. 2-B, pint..... \$1.00
Duster Brown No. 2-C, quart..... 1.20

AUTO-SPRAY No. 6

A powerful bucket pump which easily generates a pressure of 200 pounds per square inch. It is double acting producing a continuous spray. Made of brass, equipped with a brass suction strainer as well as a strainer in the nozzle. The pump is equipped with a foot rest 16 inches high enabling the operator to use almost any bucket or container. This is an advantage, as it does not necessitate the use of a special bucket. So constructed that it may be taken apart and reassembled without the use of tools of any kind.

The Auto-Spray No. 6 is regularly equipped with four nozzles of special design for variety spraying. The same as furnished with the Auto-Spray No. 5.

Uses.—For spraying field crops, shrubs, vines, poultry houses, for removing wall paper, disinfecting, whitewashing, creosoting shingles, applying floor oils and for general purposes.

- Auto-Spray No. 6, complete..... \$4.50

AUTO-SPRAY No. 3

Wheelbarrow Sprayer of simple construction for field, orchard and whitewash spraying. Made in two sizes with 12 gallon galvanized or brass tank and truck as illustrated or with eight gallon galvanized or brass tank. Equipment includes 8 feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch hose, lever shut off and Auto-Spray nozzle. This can also be furnished with an auxiliary air chamber. **Uses.**—A general purpose spray pump that can be used for almost any purpose on the farm. It is an excellent white-wash sprayer for barns, chicken coops, factories or warehouses.

The No. 3 Sprayer ordinarily is a two man sprayer which must be pumped continuously. With the auxiliary air chamber it is possible to pump up sufficient pressure so that it will continue to spray for five minutes after the operator has stopped pumping. This tank therefore makes the No. 3 a one-man sprayer, and is valuable where labor is a consideration.

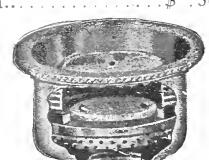
- Auto-Spray No. 3-A, 8 gal. brass tank..... \$19.00
Auto Spray No. 3-B, 8 gal. galv. tank..... 15.00
Auto-Spray No. 3-C, 12 gal. brass tank with truck. 28.00
Auto-Spray No. 3-D, 12 gal. galv. tank with truck. 21.00
Auto-Spray No. 3-E, 12 gal. brass tank with truck and auxiliary air chamber..... 39.60
Auto Spray No. 3-F, 12 gal. galv. tank with truck and auxiliary air chamber..... 32.50

BRASS EXTENSION.—For tree work two or three lengths are commonly used. The extensions screw into one another and connect direct to the shut-off, the nozzle being placed on fore end of the extension.

- Extension in sections of 2 feet each..... \$.50

NOZZLES.—Non-clog Junior Nozzle. Cast brass with screen threaded $\frac{1}{4}$ inch made either straight or angular. 75 cts.

Auto-Spray Nozzle.—Stamped brass, with screen, threaded $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. 60 cts.



Auto Spray Nozzle.

An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure. Spray Your Trees and Crops.



IRON AGE GARDEN TOOLS

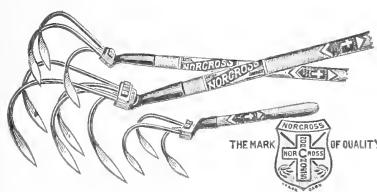


No. 19-C. Wheel Cultivator and Plow.

A popular, low-priced tool of great strength. Will do plowing in light soils, will open furrows for seed or fertilizer. Complete set of tools as shown in illustration. The 24-inch wheel travels easily over rough ground. A very practical tool, easily operated by men, women or children, and will last a long time. Price \$5.00.

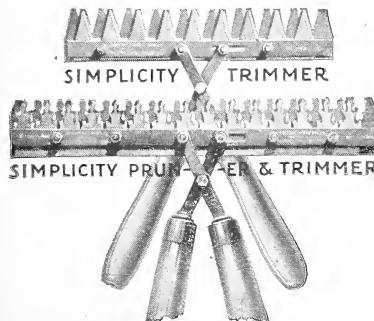
NORCROSS CULTIVATORS

Will cultivate closer to plants without injuring them than any other type of implement known, leaving the soil level, loose and untrampled. The sharp steel prongs are detachable, finely finished, and of great durability. Three sizes and prices.



3-prong Garden Cultivator 85 cts
5-prong Garden Cultivator \$1.25.
Midget, 3 prong Cultivator 50 cts.

THE EASY WAY IS THE SIMPLICITY WAY Cutting More Surface With More CUTTING SURFACE



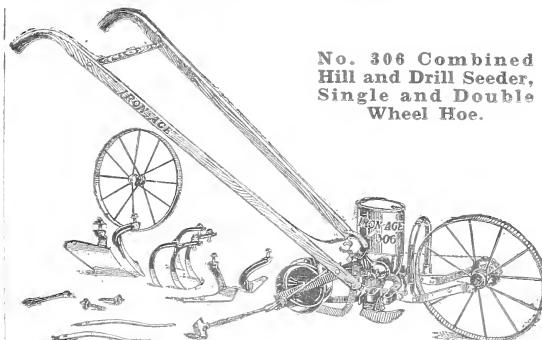
Simplicities seem to almost work automatically, and you must actually try them to realize how easy they work. **Simplicity Trimmer** for first year growth only; weighs but two pounds.

Simplicity Pruner and Trimmer for pruning back old growth of hedge and shrubbery and trimming new growth as well; weighs but three pounds.

Simplicities are made of the finest high grade carbon steel and will give you long service and satisfaction. Trimmer, \$4.00; Pruner and Trimmer, \$6.00.

Send for new booklet, "Modern Gardening with IRON AGE Tools" shows the full line of these celebrated Seeders and Wheel Hoes.

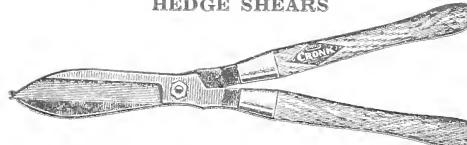
Are the best because they have high steel wheels, light weight steel frames, the quickest, easiest scouring side hoes, the most combinations from which to choose what you need, and the largest number of attachments for special work.



No. 306 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Single and Double Wheel Hoe.

Sows with wonderful accuracy any small garden or flower seed either in continuous rows or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Has our latest improved positive force feed. Will not injure seed. Index can be set to sow exactly as you want it. As a seeder, it opens furrow, plants seed in hills or drills, covers seed, packs soil and marks next row, all in one operation. Has long hardwood handles, with full plow-shaped grips. Seed hopper can be easily removed and any of the accompanying tools attached making either a double or single wheel hoe. Capacity of seed hopper, 2 quarts. Price \$19.50.

HEDGE SHEARS

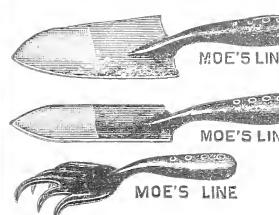


Straight notched forged steel blades 9 ins. long and offset shanks, with heavy steel hinge bolt; hard wood handles. Price, \$2.50, postpaid.

THE "OUT-U-KUM WEED PULLER."—An entirely new principle. A slight push and pull thoroughly loosens the surrounding soil and removes not only the weed, but the entire root.

Made of refined malleable iron, prongs highly polished. Black enamel ferrule and select hardwood handle. Each, \$1.00.

ALL STEEL GARDEN TROWELS AND WEEDERS



Heavy pressed steel black enamel finish with polished points. No loose wood handles.

No. 80 Garden trowel, 6 in. blade, Each, 35 cts.

No. 81 Transplanting Trowel, Each, 30 cts.

No. 82 GardenWeeder, Each, 35 cts.

No. 83 Set of Three Tools, 75 cts.

LAWN MOWERS—KEEN CUTTERS

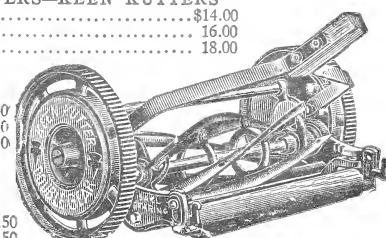
14-in. cut	.....	\$14.00
16-in. cut	.....	16.00
18-in. cut	.....	18.00

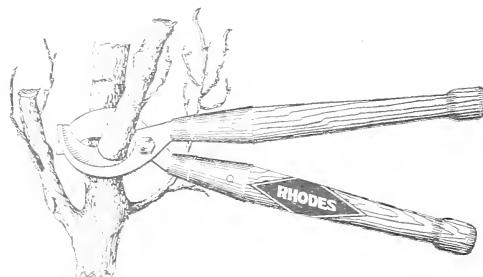
OAK LEAF MOVER

14-in. cut	....	\$12.0
16-in. cut	....	13.0
18-in. cut	....	14.0

RUNEASY LAWN MOWER

14-in. cut	....	\$7.50
16-in. cut	....	8.50





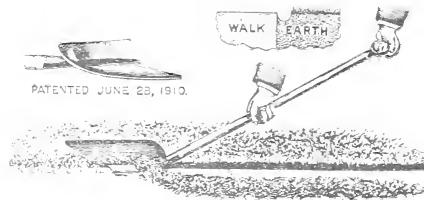
RHODES DOUBLE-CUT LOPPING SHEARS.—For trimming trees, bushes, heavy shrubbery, etc. Makes an absolutely clean, perfect cut; 26 and 30-in. handle. Price, \$5.00. Parcel post weight, 5 pounds.

PRUNING SHEARS



Wiss pattern for grape vines, rose bushes, fruit trees, etc.; extra quality steel blades, pressed steel handles; flat steel spring. Light and durable. Price, \$1.50, postpaid.

Connecticut Pattern—Malleable handle; steel blade, with coil spring. Price 65 cts. postpaid.



IMPERIAL LAWN EDGE TRIMMER

With this tool the rough straggling, over-hanging grass along the edges of the walk can be trimmed in a few minutes. It plows a clean U-shaped trench, delivered the cutting on the sidewalk. The edges along the curbing and walk of an eighty foot lot can be trimmed in twenty minutes, leaving the whole surroundings neat and attractive. Each \$1.50.

CYCLONE BROADCAST SEED SOWER

The Cyclone is a splendid seed sower that will pay for itself in a few days in the time it will save.



This seeder will sow any of the seeds that are usually sown broadcast, such as clovers, grasses, millet, buckwheat, vetch, turnips and all grains, and will do it more evenly and uniformly than you can possibly seed them by hand. It sows 4 to 6 acres an hour, or about as fast as you can walk. The quantity per acre can be regulated for thick or thin seeds as you prefer. Postpaid, \$2.50.

SAVO

All Year Round Flower and Plant Box



Savo Self-Watering Flower Boxes—the best of this type of flower boxes. Made of the best grade of galvanized steel with neat round corners and a full roll rim—beautifully finished. Send for leaflet.

	Height	Width	Length	Price
Model A,	8 inches,	8 inches	23 inches,	\$3.00
Model B,	8 inches,	9½ inches,	29 inches,	4.00
Model C,	8 inches,	9½ inches,	35 inches,	4.50
Model D,	8 inches,	9½ inches,	41 inches,	5.00
Model E,	8 inches,	12 inches,	12 inches,	3.00
Model F,	12 inches,	12 inches,	12 inches,	3.50
Model B, with stand.....				12.00
Model G, with stand.....				6.00

CEDAR PLANT TUBS

Richmond Style

The Richmond style tree tubs are made of seasoned, selected Virginia white cedar, are bound with electric welded wire hoops (galvanized). The Richmond style fills a long-felt want for a cheap type of plant tub and is being used by many large florists in place of earthen pots. These plant tubs are nicely painted with the best oil paints—a handsome green color inside and out. The tops of the staves are slightly bevelled, which gives them a neat, trim finish.



No.	Top Diam. inches	Depth inches	Each
4	9	9	\$0.75
5	10	9	.85
6	11	10	1.10
7	12	11	1.25
8	13	12	1.60
9	14	13	1.85
10	15	14	2.10
11	16	15	2.30
12	17	16	2.60
13	18	17	3.25
14	19	18	4.00

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS

Standard Red Clay Pots. We pack carefully, but will not be responsible for breakage. Prices include saucers, F. O. B. Elizabeth City.

Size Ea.	Doz.	Size Ea.	Doz.
3 in.	\$0.05	7 in.	\$3.50
4 in.	.10	.90	.45
5 in.	.15	1.50	.60
6 in.	.25	2.50	10 in. .75
			7.50
			Azalea or Bulb Pots at the same prices.
			Prices on pots alone, saucers alone and other sizes on request.



NEPONSET PAPER POTS

Used for starting plants under glass or in the house.

Very economical; waterproof; can be nested closely for shipping.

Diam.	Doz.	Diam.	Doz.
2½-in...	\$1.15	4-in...	\$1.30
3-in....	.20	5-in...	.35
3½-in...	.25	6-in...	.45

100 100 1.80 2.25
1.35 6-in... 45 3.00

Hoes, rakes, turning, forks, weeders, hand cultivators, grass hooks, rubber hose, sprinklers, nozzles and other garden and lawn hardware of thoroughly dependable quality are carried by us at all times. We can supply every kind of garden tool.





Fertilizers

TRUE BLUE PLANT FOOD

A balanced fertilizer prepared especially for vegetables, flowers, lawns, shrubs and trees. True Blue Plant Food furnishes the plant with proper amount of available nourishment as it is needed to produce maximum growth and beauty. It is packed in moisture-proof paraffin-paper lined bags, free from unpleasant odor, convenient to handle and easy to apply. 5-lb. bag, 30 cts.; 10-lb. bag, 50 cts.



We carry a complete line of the famous Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers of all grades in any quantities for farm use. "It Pays to Use Them." Get our quotations on the quantities and grades required.

We list below only a few plant foods selected for garden and home use.

Early Trucker 5-7-5 Fertilizer.—The most largely used grade for early Irish Potatoes and general gardening. For the convenience of the small family gardener we are offering this brand in small packages. 5 lb. sack 25 cts.; 10 lb. sack, 40 cts.; 25 lb. sack 75 cts.; 50 lb. sack \$1.25; 100 lb. sack \$2.25. Not prepaid. Write for prices in larger quantities.

Red Steer 4-12-4 Fertilizer.—The best balanced fertilizer for all crops from which the fruit is saved. Especially recommended for peas, beans, corn, cotton, etc. Endorsed by State Experiment Station. Prices same as above in small quantities. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Nitrate of Soda.—The most readily available form in which nitrogen can be had. Largely used for forcing vegetables, strawberries, etc., for applying to grass fields after each cutting, producing a strong, healthy growth and wonderfully increasing the yield. 5 lbs. 40 cts.; 10 lbs. 60 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.60; not prepaid. Write for price in larger quantities.

Raw Bone Meal.—An excellent fertilizer for trees, bushes, plants, lawns, and hay and pasture crops. Dissolves gradually, supplying food steadily during the growing season. 5 lbs. 40 cts.; 10 lbs. 60 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.20. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Perfection Hydrated Lime.—Sweetens the soil and helps grass, flowers and vegetables grow. Use one pound to 25 square feet. 10 lb. bag, 25 cts., 50 lbs. 75 cts.; 100 lbs., \$1.25.

A Soil Building Fertilizer



Wizard is a genuine sheep manure, dried and concentrated, with all weed seeds killed. It puts new life into worn out soils and makes all plants grow to perfection. Wizard is not a stimulant, but is a real soil improver superior to chemical or commercial fertilizers.

For lawns and gardens Wizard is ideal. It makes a thick velvety green lawn, produces luxuriant foliage and a wealth of vivid colored flowers. Use 10 lbs. to 100 square feet, raked into the soil.

Wizard is a practical and profitable fertilizer for the fruit and vegetable grower. It produces big crops of crisp tender vegetables and improves the color and flavor of fruits. Everybody can get results with Wizard. 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., 45 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

Pet Stock Supplies

The pleasure you hope to derive from your pets depends very largely on their health, and good health is the reward of careful care, especially feeding. Our pet stock supplies are the result of years of study and of the experience of successful fanciers and breeders. All seeds and other ingredients which are a part of these supplies are very carefully selected under the supervision of experts and are tested for their purity and value for the purposes intended by chemists and pharmacists before they are offered for sale.

"The Canary Bird—Its Care and Treatment," is a new, authentic book prepared especially for the thousands who love the canary, and who enjoy its song and companionship, and who have a desire to know more about its care and treatment. Handsomely illustrated in colors. We will mail you a copy for 25 cts.

French's Bird Seed and Biscuit.—Is a mixture of seeds that canaries like, and that are good for them, mixed in the proper proportions to insure correct diet. The seed is cleaned by an "air-washing process," removing all particles of dust and dirt that might prove injurious to the delicate little canary. The Bird Biscuit—one given free in each package of seed—is a stimulating food which most canaries love. Postpaid, 25 cts.

French's Bird Biscuit.—A valuable food and tonic, same as packed with Bird Seed, and should always be kept in the cage, where the bird can enjoy it. Postpaid, 15 cts.

French's Bird Gravel.—This comes from the sea and washing in many waters renders it clean, pure and absolutely harmless to canaries. An element of sea salt is very beneficial. 2-lb. carton, 15 cts.; postage 10 cts. extra.

Cuttlebone.—This is genuine Mediterranean Cuttlebone, recognized superior to other grades. Postpaid, 10 cts.

French's Bird Tonic.—A safe and reliable tonic for all caged birds during molting season, and when affected with colds, asthma, loss of appetite and other ills. Will often ward off serious troubles. Postpaid, 25 cts.

French's Song Restorer.—Consists of a number of choice tit-bits, which are most attractive to the bird and a stimulating preventative against many diseases. It will increase his appetite and bring him back into condition where he will have a desire to sing. Postpaid, 25 cts.

French's Mite Powder.—Pure, ground Pyrethrum Flowers in little shaker-top cans for destroying mites on caged birds. Postpaid, 25 cts.

French's Parrot Seeds.—An assortment of a number of seeds, nuts and grains for the larger seed-eating birds. A tempting and appetizing variety, which is necessary to preserve the appetite and health of the bird. Postpaid, 25 cts.

French's Fish Food.—A convenient and valuable natural food for Goldfish and other aquarium fish. Postpaid, 15 cts.

PERFECTION DOG FOOD
Contains cooked meat, cereals and bone in correct proportions, showing the necessary amount of protein, fats and carbohydrates to be a well-balanced ration and readily digested by any dog. It is cooked to just the right "chewy consistency" to necessitate proper mastication. By steady, regular use your dog will improve in coat and condition. It is non-tiring, easily digested, health giving, muscle building, economical, easy to use, and a food that should be fed the year 'round, being palatable and acceptable by any dog, and age. 5 lbs., 75 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$7.00.



“TRUE BLUE” BABY CHICKS



Each year we sell thousands of baby chicks and experience has taught us that comparison of prices should not be a deciding factor when purchasing baby chicks. Weak, poorly hatched chicks are costly at any price. We offer quality chicks of strong vitality at reasonable prices.

You can count your chicks before they hatch and get them any time you want them. Place your order early so we can make shipment at the time you want your chicks.

Delivery during February, March, April, May and June.

97 per cent Live Delivery Guaranteed. All delivery charges paid.

Variety	25 Chicks	50 Chicks	100 Chicks	Variety	25 Chicks	50 Chicks	100 Chicks
Single Comb White Leghorns	\$ 4.50	\$ 8.50	\$ 16.00	Barred Plymouth Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00
Single Comb Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.50	16.00	White Plymouth Rocks	5.50	10.50	20.00
Single Comb Anconas	5.00	9.50	18.00	Single Comb Black Minorcas	5.50	10.50	20.00
Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	5.00	9.50	18.00	Single Comb Buff Orpingtons	5.50	10.50	20.00
White Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00				

If prices are reduced at the time of shipment the purchaser will be proportionately credited with the amount due or enough additional Chicks shipped to make up the difference or money will be refunded.

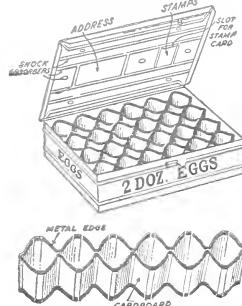
Shipping Boxes for Eggs, Chicks and Show Birds

BABY CHICK MAILING BOXES

This box is designed for comfort and safety of contents. It is protective, roomy, handsome—a safe, suitable “Pullman Car” for fluffy youngsters within. The construction is exceptionally strong, light in weight and well ventilated through holes cut in both the body and cover.

Weight

Size	Each	Per Doz.	Per Doz.	Weight
25 Chicks, 11x9x5½	\$ 0.20	\$ 1.60	12 lbs.	
50 Chicks, 18x11x5½	.25	2.25	16 lbs.	
100 Chicks, 22x18x5½	.30	3.00	30 lbs.	



scriptive folder and hints on how to build a profitable mail order business.

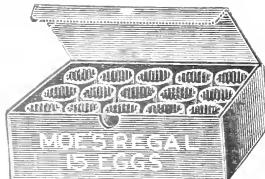
Sizes	Weights	Postage	Prices
2 doz.	3 lbs.	7c	10c
3 doz.	4 lbs.	8c	12c
4 doz.	5 lbs.	9c	15c
6 doz.	6 lbs.	10c	19c
9 doz.	9 lbs.	12c	26c
12 doz.	10 lbs.	14c	32c

The above postage rates apply to second zone or 150 miles.

REGAL EGG CARRIERS

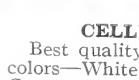
This “Safety First” box is adapted to either Parcel Post or Express use and can be used time after time. We believe it to be the safest and most durable egg carrier on the market. It is so strong that it will more than bear your own weight, and so safe that when filled with eggs, it will withstand the severest jolt without breaking an egg.

15-Egg Size	\$.20
30-Egg Size	.40
50-Egg Size	.70
100-Egg Size	1.25



WATER AND FEED CUP

No. 61—A practical, convenient and durable cup for exhibition coops. Each.....\$.18



CELLULOID COLORED LEG BANDS

Best quality. Made of Celluloid in Six sizes and Ten colors—White, Black, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Red, Pink, Garnet, Green, Yellow, Purple.

(Sizes.)	12 Bands.....\$.15
Asiatic	25 Bands.....30
American	50 Bands.....50
Mediterranean	100 Bands.....75
Bantam	500 Bands.....3.60
	1000 Bands.....7.00
	12 Bands.....10
Pigeon	25 Bands.....20
Baby Chick	50 Bands.....35
	100 Bands.....50
	500 Bands.....2.25
	1000 Bands.....4.00



ALUMINUM LEG BANDS



No. 130—Aluminum, with extra large raised numbers. Easy to read, adjustable for any size fowl. Quickly applied.

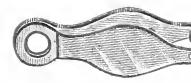
Price—12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 50 for 45c; 100 for 75c; 500 for \$3.50; 1,000 for \$6.00.

IDEAL POULTRY PUNCH

No. 39—Ideal Punch—A New Improved Punch. Work easily, cuts clean, and does not pinch the foot. Length, 3½ in. Nickel plated. Each.....\$.50



No. 38—A popular and practical Punch. Makes a clean perforation and does not bruise the foot. Each.....\$.25





Poultry Feeders and Mash Hoppers

BABY CHICK FEEDERS

A great feed saver, and can also be used for water or milk. Accurately stamped with dies. Top fits snugly, yet is easily taken off for filling and cleaning.

Each	\$.15
No. 11 Diam., 6 in. (with 8 holes).....	\$.15

No. 12 Diam., 8 1/4 in. (with 12 holes).....	.25
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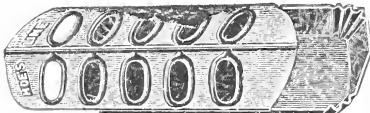
MAGAZINE CHICK FEEDER and WATERER

An excellent round chick feeder with a magazine or container to hold a good quantity of feed. The upper magazine is fitted to the feeder top with a spiral thread so it can be adjusted up or down to feed various kinds of grain. It can also be used as a drinking fountain, as the magazine is water and air tight.

Each.....\$.65



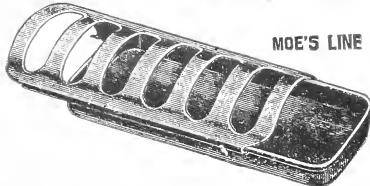
ECLIPSE FEEDING TROUGH



A fine popular priced feeding trough, made of galvanized iron and intended for chicks and growing stock. The pan and top are both stamped in one piece, no seams, rivets or solder used. Sliding top makes them easy to fill and keep clean.

No. 27—10 in., 10 holes.....	\$.25
No. 28—20 in., 20 holes.....	.40

SANITARY FEEDING TROUGH



Accurately stamped with dies. No sharp or rough edges to injure the chicks. Top slides off, so pan is easily filled and cleaned.

No. 21—Length, 12 in. Each.....	\$.45
No. 22—Length, 18 in. Each.....	.65
No. 23—Length, 24 in. Each.....	.90

SINGLE FEEDING TROUGH

For chicks and growing stock. Accurately stamped with dies. No rough edges, and can be hung on the wall. Sliding top.

No. 55—Length, 12 in. Each.....	\$.35
No. 56—Length, 18 in. Each.....	.45
No. 57—Length, 24 in. Each.....	.65

Double trough with sliding top, easily filled and cleaned. Accurately stamped with dies. No rough edges.

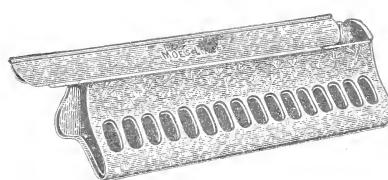
No. 58—Length, 12 in. Each.....	\$.50
No. 59—Length, 18 in. Each.....	.65
No. 60—Length, 24 in. Each.....	.75

JUNIOR CHICK FEEDERS

Is practical and sanitary. Will not waste feed. Chicks cannot foul it. can be used for grain, in a sh, milk or water, etc.

12 in. Junior, each.....	\$.25
20 in. Junior, each.....	.40

LARGE CAPACITY FEEDER

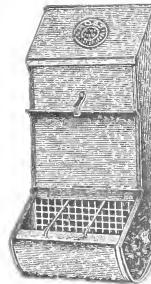


A wonderful feeder for young growing stock. Has a large capacity, with 16 openings on each side, so that 32 chicks can feed at one time. The birds cannot roost on the cover or sides, so it is impossible to foul the feed. Has a sliding top cover, easy to fill and clean. A great time and labor saver where chicks are raised in large numbers. Each.....\$.25

DRY MASH HOPPER

A strictly high quality hopper, properly designed. The curved bottom keeps the feed in easy reach, and the taper shape of the hopper prevents the feed from clogging. Height, 19 inches.

No. 35—Width, 8 1/2 in. each	\$1.50
No. 36—Width, 12 in. each	2.00
No. 13—Width 18 in. each	2.40
No. 37—Width, 24 in. each	2.80



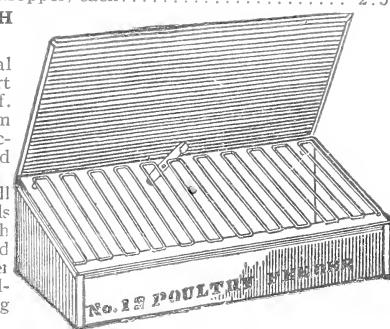
SPECIAL MASH HOPPERS

Will not clog or waste. Feeds from the bottom up. Hang on the wall near the floor.

12 in. Special Hopper, each.....	\$2.00
20 in. Special Hopper, each.....	2.50

DRY MASH FEEDERS

A practical feeder. Dirt and rat proof. Protected from waste by a specially designed grid. Should be hung on wall as high as fowls can reach with ease. A good cheap feeder for a small colony or growing chickens.



No. 12—Length, 12 in., each.....	\$.75
No. 24—Length 24 in., each.....	1.15

ONE-TWO-THREE POULTRY FEEDER

For feeding Dry Mash, Scraps, Grit, Oyster Shells, Charcoal or any poultry feed. The separator can be arranged so as you can have one, two or three compartments. When used for one kind of feed take out the separator; for two kinds put separator in one end; when used for three kinds, say scraps, shell and grit, put separator in the middle and you have three compartments.

1-2-3 Feeder, small, each.....	\$.75
1-2-3 Feeder, large, each.....	1.75

GRIT AND SHELL BOXES

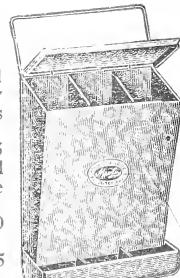
No. 45—A special feed hopper and grit box for baby chicks. Thoroughly well made, no solder used in its construction.

Two Compartments, each....\$.45

No. 9—Economical and practical for feeding grit, shells, etc., keeps the fowls in prime, healthy condition.

Three Compartments, each...,\$1.00

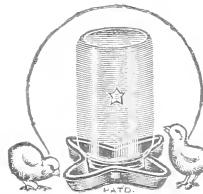
No. 90—Four Compartments each.....\$1.25





Poultry Drinking Fountains

STAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER



Made of a single piece of heavy metal. No solder, no seams, no loose parts. Suitable for feed as well as water. Little chicks can not drown. Fits any Mason jar in 1 Pint, 1 Quart, and 2 Quart sizes.
No. 32—(Glass jar not included), each..... 10c

BOTTOM FILL FOUNTAINS

The round taper shape prevents damage from freezing. Made in two pieces accurately formed. Easily filled and cleaned.

No.	Capacity	Each
19	1 Quart.	.35
20	2 Quart.	.45
24	1 Gallon.	.70



WALL FOUNTAIN

No. 26A—A practical and convenient fountain. Has removable bottom easily kept clean. Capacity about 1 gallon.
Each..... .75

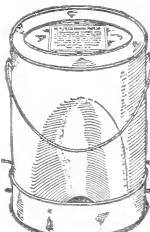
No. 74—A large fountain, capacity 5 gallons. Made of heavy galvanized iron. Easy to fill and nothing to get out of order.
Each..... \$2.00



PEERLESS WALL FOUNTAINS

Something new and extra serviceable in the way of poultry fountains. They are made with a detachable bottom which makes them easy to clean and keep clean.

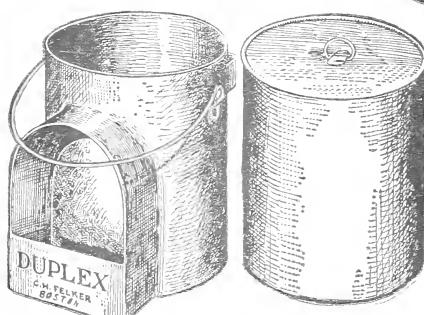
1 quart size, each.....	.35
5 quart size, each.....	.90
10 quart size, each.....	1.25



DUPLEX Wall Fountain

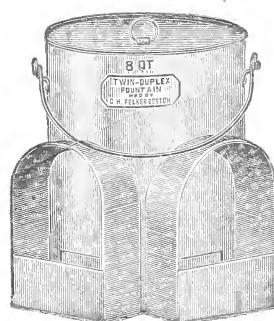
The latest and most practical sanitary poultry fountain on the market. This is a double wall fountain easy to fill and keeps the water clean and pure.

Made in two sizes. 1 gallon size, each....\$1.15
2 gallon size, each....1.40



TWIN DUPLEX FOUNTAIN

Same as above with two drinking spouts.
2 gallon size, each....\$1.65
5 gallon size, each....3.25



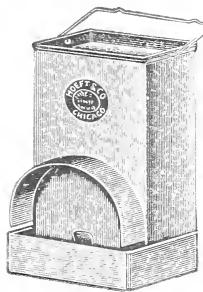
TWO PEN DUPLEX

Same as above with drinking spouts opposite each other.
2 gallon size, each....\$1.65
5 gallon size, each....3.25

WALL FOUNTAIN

The covered outlet keeps out dust and dirt, and a removable plate prevents any floating rubbish from being drawn into the reservoir.

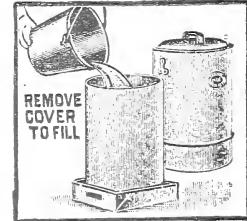
No.	Capacity	Each
97	2 quarts	.90
98	1 gallon	1.10
99	2 gallons	1.40



DROP BOTTOM FOUNTAIN

Drop Bottom, easy to fill and to clean. Has wire handle and may be hung on the wall out of the litter and dirt.

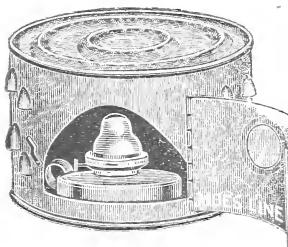
No.	Capacity	Each
40	2 quarts	.95
41	1 gallon	1.20
42	2 gallons	1.50



IMPROVED TOP FILL FOUNTAIN

Provides pure, fresh water at all times. Double wall construction retards freezing, and keeps water cool in summer. Fills from top, easily cleaned, and feeds automatically.

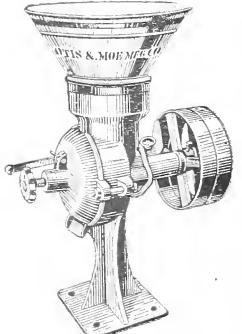
No. 1—1 gallon, each...	\$1.75
No. 2—2 gallon, each...	2.50
No. 4—4 gallon, each...	3.25



FOUNTAIN AND BROODER HEATER

Burns kerosene, and can be used with all styles of fountains. Solves the problem of a uniform supply of fresh water, no matter how cold the weather. Fine for small brooders. will burn continuously for 7 days without refilling.

No. 10, Fountain Heater, each...	\$1.90
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GRINDING MILLS

Improved Grinding Mills for all kinds of grain, dry bones, shells, root, bark, salt, etc., but not suited for green bones. Adjustable by a thumb screw to grind coarse or fine. Just the thing for poultry, and also makes an excellent all around family mill.

The Power Mill has ball bearing end thrust, and heavy 6 inch cone burrs of steel alloy. Capacity five to eight bushels per hour.

Size 1—Hand Mill, 12-in. wheel.	\$ 4.25
Size 2—Hand Mill, 16-in. wheel.	7.50
Size 3—Hand Mill, 19-in. wheel.	10.50
Size 4—Power Mill.	15.00

Get Our Prices on Feeds of All Kinds for Poultry and Stock.

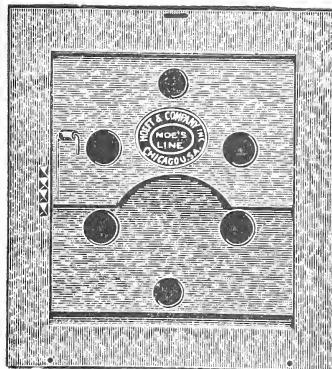


FIRELESS OAT SPROUTER

Made entirely of metal. Strong and rigid. Provides the very necessary green feed at all seasons. Healthy chickens and more eggs. The frame is steel, well braced and neatly painted. Has six heavy galvanized iron pans. Five have perforated bottoms to secure proper drainage, and the bottom Pan is solid to hold the drippings. Pans are interchangeable. Sectional frame can be quickly taken apart and stored in a small place. Total height of frame, 3 feet. Size of pans 16 in. by 18 in. Packed knocked down. Shipping weight 30 lbs. Price, each \$6.00.



TRAP NEST FRONT



Improved Trap Nest Front is a new inexpensive and useful device which meets a popular demand.

Made of best quality galvanized iron, simple in operation with no small loose parts to get out of order.

Can be easily fitted to any orange or ordinary wood box or coop and gives the breeder the opportunity to use a size nest best adaptable to his

adaptor to his

birds, with a uniform automatic trap feature suitable for any breed of fowl.

Effectively traps the hen, yet allows ample ventilation.

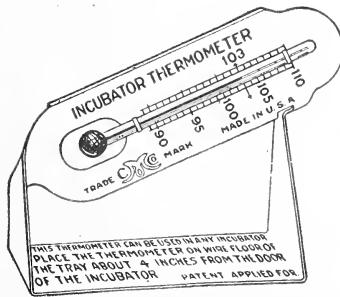
Door is hinged, making it easy to remove the hen or clean the nest. Each..... \$.50

HANDED SCRAPER

Made of hard stiff short sheet steel. Light in weight, yet strong and durable. The toothed or rake edge is excellent for cleaning sand or sifted ashes on drop boards. Length of blade 9 1/2 in. Width 4 in. With 30-in. hardwood handle securely riveted to the blade. Each.....



..... \$.45



INCUBATOR THERMOMETER

Can be used in any incubator. A very popular pattern easy to install. Mercury filled tube seasoned and tested. White figures and lines on black make it easy to read, scale range 90 degrees to 110 degrees F. Packed one in a box.

Each..... \$ 1.00

LICE REPELLING WHITE NEST EGGS

A white sanitary, lice repelling nest egg of superior quality and appearance. They are unsurpassed as a disinfectant in the poultry house and aid greatly in keeping the nest and the hen free from vermin.

Closely imitate a real egg in appearance, and contain a powerful disinfectant. Some breeders recommend placing one in a corner of each nest under the straw.

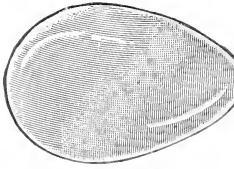
Soon pay for themselves in increased yield.

Per dozen..... \$.60

If Wanted by Mail, Always Add Postage Unless Article is Quoted Postpaid.

CHINA NEST EGGS

Made of white porcelain, natural in appearance, and uniform in size. Will not easily break. They induce the hen to lay where she should—in the nests provided for her. Per dozen... \$.35



SQUARE BROOD COOPS

Made of heavy, best quality galvanized iron. The bottom is removable so the coop can be easily cleaned and kept in a sanitary condition.

Provides a perfect shelter for both the hens and chicks.

Has a combination door which can be adjusted.

1.—To keep the hen in and permit the chicks their liberty.

2.—To keep both hen and brood in, with perfect protection against weather, rats, cats and other animals; and yet allow ample ventilation.

3.—To give both hen and chicks their liberty.

Made collapsible to save freight and space. Quickly set up. Each..... \$ 2.50



THE PUTNAM BROODER



This is used to heat a home-made brooder, which will take the best of care from 30 to 60 chicks. Instructions for making brooder packed with every heater. A boy can make the brooder in an hour with saw and hammer. The materials need not cost over 50c. **The Putnam Brooder Heater** holds one quart of oil and **will burn 10 days without filling or trimming**; needs no other attention. The Putnam Brooder can be operated anywhere and in any climate. It is built on the principle of an open fire-place. It carries out the foul and draws in fresh air, providing continuous ventilation. Heat is radiated from the above upon the backs of the chicks just as with the mother hen. The floor of the hover is even with the ground; the chicks have no inclines to learn and don't get lost and cold.

The Putnam Brooder Heater is made of brass and galvanized iron. It is practically indestructible. Price of Putnam Brooder Heater, \$4.75, postpaid. Illustrated circular on request.

LITTLE PUTNAM STOVE FOR POULTRY FOUNDRIES AND OAT SPROUTERS

This little device will keep water from freezing in zero weather. It holds 6 cts. worth of oil and **burns a month without filling or trimming**. Fool proof and fire safe. Used under any can, crock or fountain.

Burns a Month Without Attention

Over 80 per cent of an egg is water. To get lots of eggs in winter, you should keep unfrozen water constantly before your fowls. One cold day with water frozen, may stop egg production for a month.

A Little Putnam Stove is also used to heat a home-made oat sprouter. Plans for making sprouter packed with every stove. A 14-year old boy can build the sprouter in two or three hours with no tools but saw and hammer. The materials required need not cost more than 50c. Price of Little Putnam Stove, \$2.50, postpaid. Illustrated circular on request.



CARBOLA

The Disinfecting White Paint

THE POWDER OF MANY USES

CARBOLA is a white paint and powerful disinfectant combined in powder form. It is ready to use as soon as it is mixed with water. It can be easily and quickly applied to building interiors with brush or spray pump. Disinfects and dries pure white. Does not flake or peel off. *One pound covers 100 sq. ft.*



IN THE CHICKEN HOUSE

To paint and disinfect side walls, ceilings, roosts and brooders. Helps keep the birds free from lice and mites and the buildings clean, light and sanitary. Sprinkle it in the nests and rub it into the birds. The dry powder is an excellent louse powder.

IN THE BARN

To paint and disinfect side walls, ceilings, stalls, etc., as an aid to cleanliness and prevention of tuberculosis, foot and mouth disease, and other contagious diseases. Spread the dry powder on floor where the cow stands. Use it as a louse powder. Wash hands with powder before milking.



IN THE HOUSE

Carbola applied to walls and ceilings of cellars will kill bad odors, mustiness, prevent cobwebs, disease germs, drive out spiders, ants and other insects. Use the dry powder as cleanser for pots, pans, cutlery and for removing stains from woodwork. Especially recommended in bathroom for cleaning bathtubs, wash basins, tile and for disinfecting the bowl.



Dust Carbola on rose bushes, peas, cabbage, tomato plants, etc., to help get rid of insects and worms. Spray it on trees and tree trunks.

It increases light, sanitation and general appearance in factory buildings. It makes cleaner warehouses. An excellent and economical interior finish for garages.

PRICES—5-lb. pkg., 75 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$5.00

MACNAIRS' BARNYARD PROTECTOR

Destroys Hawks, Crows, and all Barnyard Pests

Save your chicks, turkeys, guineas and pigeons by feeding them small doses of this powder, according to direction, and the barnyard enemies that kill and eat the entire fowl will surely die. Price 50 cts. and \$1.00. Postage extra.

PRATT'S PERFECT POULTRY FEEDS

Makes chicks grow and hens lay. We are distributors for these famous Buttermilk Feeds and can supply your requirements at all times for Baby Chick Food, Chick Size Scratch Feed, Growing Mash, Intermediate Scratch Feed, Laying Mash, Large Size Scratch Feed. In addition to these, we carry all items of feed stuff and would be pleased to quote you market prices at any time.

DR. HESS AND CLARK POULTRY AND STOCK PREPARATIONS

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

—Aids digestion, makes stock healthy and expels worms; is really a splendid tonic for all kinds of stock. 2-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; 4½-lb. pkg. 50 cts.; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 25-lb. pail \$2.25. Postage extra.

Dr. Hess Poultry Panacea.

—Keeps poultry healthy and makes hens lay; it is not a stimulant, but a tonic that tones up the dormant egg organs. It also contains internal antiseptics than counteract disease; insures a healthy singing poultry flock. 1½-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 75 cts.; 12-lb. pkg. \$1.50; 25-lb. pail \$3.00. Postage extra.



Dr. Hess Roup Remedy.—For Roup, Diphtheria, Chicken Pox and all catarrhal diseases; is antiseptic, slightly astringent, non-irritating, and healing. Pkg. 25 cts. (postpaid 30 cts.)

Dr. Hess White Diarrhoea Remedy.—An effective remedy for all diarrhoeal diseases for both baby chicks and grown fowls. Pkg. 25 cts (postpaid 30 cts.)

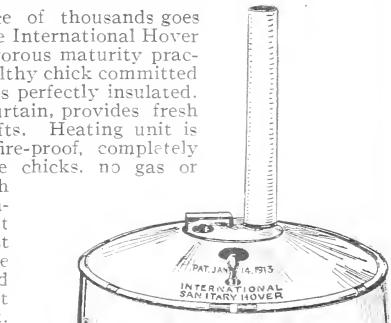
Dr. Hess Instant Lice Killer.—Kills lice on poultry, horses, cattle, sheep ticks, bugs on cucumbers, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, rose bushes, etc. In sifting top cans. Pkg. 25 cts. (postpaid 30 cts.).

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.—A good preparation for disinfecting, for killing lice and other vermin, dipping stock, etc. 1-qt. can 60 cts. Cannot mail.

Dr. Hess Healing Powder.—The modern gall cure. Cures galls, cuts, wounds, ulcers, grease heel. Antiseptic and soothing. Heals everything it touches by forming a coating, cleaning and closing up wounds. Comes in sifting-top cans. Pkg. 25 cts. (postpaid 30 cts.).

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HOVER

The experience of thousands goes to prove that the International Hover will bring to vigorous maturity practically every healthy chick committed to its care. It is perfectly insulated, heavy double curtain, provides fresh air without drafts. Heating unit is self-contained, fire-proof, completely walled from the chicks, no gas or fumes can reach them. So constructed that the warmest part is near the curtain and chicks do not crowd. It is light, durable and portable. It is complete, self-contained, and can be readily moved from place to place. Capacity 100 chicks, ready to operate except the oil. \$13.50.





Insure YOUR Poultry Profits--Use a QUEEN BIG HATCHES OF STRONG, HEALTHY CHICKS THAT LIVE AND GROW

For 24 years a leader among high grade machines. The best high grade moderately priced incubator in America.

Every manufacturer claims his machine is the best. The most extravagant claims are often made for the cheapest and most flimsy machines. Unfortunately, there is at present no law to protect the public against irresponsible exaggeration, and it is wise for you to make some investigation into the quality and reputation of an incubator before you spend your money for it.

Stop Hatching Weak Chicks with Cheaply Built Incubators

Don't buy an incubator until you check up specifications very carefully and compare them with the Queen. Big Queen catalogue sent free on request.

A Queen costs no more than other good incubators, and the extra chicks that live and grow soon pay the difference.

Remember, it is not how many chicks you **hatch** that counts, but how many you **raise**. Chicks that hatch out weak and wobbly, and live but a few days, mean nothing to you but trouble and loss. They make one sick of the poultry business.

Most of the chicks you lose in the first few weeks die because they did not have, when hatched, enough strength or vitality for a good start. Queen Incubators are famous the country over for big hatches of strong, healthy chicks that live and grow.

All Queen Incubators are made of genuine California Redwood equipped with solid copper tank.

PRICES ON QUEEN INCUBATORS for 1925

Style K Queen Incubators	Capacity	Price
No. 20.....	70 Eggs	\$16.50
No. 21.....	130 Eggs	27.50
No. 22.....	220 Eggs	36.75
Queen Incubators	Capacity	Price
No. 1.....	85 Eggs	\$27.50
No. 2.....	135 Eggs	37.50
No. 3.....	180 Eggs	44.50
No. 4.....	275 Eggs	57.75
No. 5.....	400 Eggs	68.00
No. 25.....	600 Eggs	103.00
No. 35.....	800 Eggs	132.00
No. 45.....	1000 Eggs	157.00

QUEEN COLONY BROODER BEAT THE HEN—AT HER OWN GAME

They furnish a soft, radiant, healthy heat, that raises **all** the young chicks and starts them through life with a husky constitution that makes a "troubleless" flock.

The Queen Colony Brooder Stove is a new and improved design. The check rests on top of the stove and opens outward when the fire is too warm thus providing a gentle inflow of air to retard the heat. The damper, which increases the heat, opens at the top, above the canopy and the draft is placed directly under the grates by a channel at the side. Both check and draft dampers are cast to-

gether and operate together, with the same motion of the thermostat. The canopy is collapsible for storage out of the way when not in use.

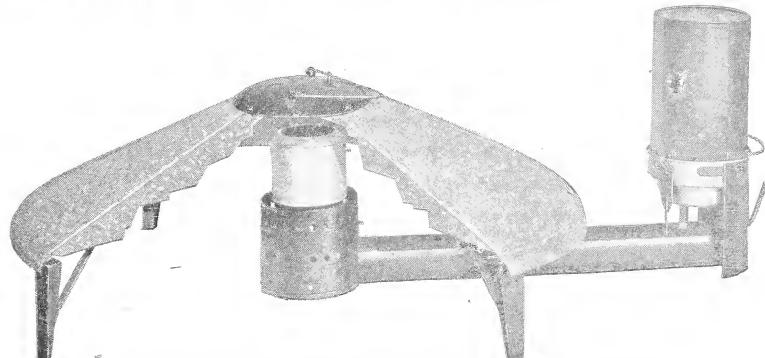
The Queen Stove burns any kind of fuel, hard or soft coal, coke or charcoal with equal success. We recommend the chestnut sizes. Of course, hard coal will not cause the smoke pipe to become dirty quite so quickly, but it will give no better heat.

No. 1—600-chick size..... \$21.50
No. 2—1200-chick size..... 26.50

QUEEN OIL BURNING BROODER

The latest, most attractive, substantial and efficient oil burning brooder, resulting from years of experimenting. Heavy galvanized iron canopy, ventilating through dome on top. Two gallon metal tank minimizes fire risk, burns 48 hours without refilling, no overflowing, no bottle to break, few moving parts—all visible—strong and rugged. Wick of indestructible asbestos. No solder used on burner, all welded, making leaks almost impossible. Oil cannot overflow burner. Economical of operation and very little trouble.

300-chick size, 32-in. hover \$17.50
600-chick size, 42-in. hover 20.00
1000-chick size, 52-in. hover 22.50





We Sell and Recommend Burrell-Dugger Guaranteed Poultry Remedies



DON SUNG Makes Hens Lay!

We Guarantee you—More Eggs or No Pay

"Hens won't lay in Fall and Winter," used to be accepted as a fact. But anyone who has tried Don Sung knows that hens will lay right through the zero spells of winter, and all other cold or wet seasons.

Some may doubt this—and you may be one of them. But if you don't at least try Don Sung, you are missing some sure, easy profits from extra eggs.



A Mineral Compound that Scientifically Helps Nature

Don Sung doesn't force or hurt the hen in any way. It is a balanced mineral conditioner. It improves the hen's health, tones up her egg-laying organs, and makes her stronger and more productive. It helps supply, during Fall and Winter, those mineral elements, lacking in the feed at that time.

Costs Nothing to Try—Give

Don Sung to 15 hens for 30 days. If it doesn't show you a big increase in eggs, if it doesn't pay for itself and a good profit, your money will be promptly refunded.

Prices: Trial size, 50c; Large size, \$1, holds 3 times the 50c size; SPECIAL SIZE (6 times the \$1 size)—\$5.

To Kill Chicken Lice!

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture says, "Nothing is as satisfactory as Sodium Fluoride. It kills both old and young lice, including the young which hatch from the eggs present on the fowl at time of treatment." Talcimized Sodium Fluoride is the form for poultrymen to use. Here it is, Ready to Use.

Here is T. S. F., specially made for poultry. It is less irritating, and is so light and fluffy that it penetrates the plumage. It is in a handy sifter-top can that keeps it protected. Carries the Government's directions for use by the "dusting," "dip" and "piach" method.

Prices of T. S. F. Delivered

Small Size (enough for 40 chickens) 40c

Large Size (Twice as much) 70c

Special Size (Five times the large size) \$2.65

**TALCIMIZED
SODIUM FLUORIDE**
(Called "T. S. F.")
(All these prices include packing and postage.)



AVICOL Stops Chicks Dying

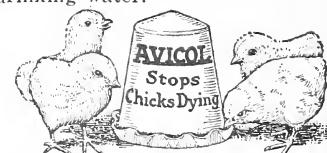
The Wonder Remedy for
WHITE DIARRHOEA or
Cholera in chicks, and
Black-Head in Turkeys

Does work in 48 Hours

White Diarrhoea kills half of nearly every hatch of chicks. The strange thing is that so many people think this loss can't be stopped. But it can be stopped, without extra work, without troublesome dosing, and at almost no cost. For years, thousands have saved their sick chicks and raised nearly every chick in every hatch, by keeping Avicol in the drinking water.

Avicol is a bowel antiseptic. It makes chickens healthy and keeps them healthy. Costs less than a cent a day for an ordinary flock. Guaranteed.

Price 50c; Large Size (Almost 3 times as much) \$1.



Roup-Over

"The Over-Night Roup Remedy"

A New Prompt and Positive Guaranteed Treatment for Roup, Canker and Colds in Poultry

Roup works fast. It usually begins with a cold. After that, the disease progresses rapidly. It is very contagious and can soon kill every chicken you own. Roup is one of the most serious of poultry diseases.

Keep Roup-Over on hand and at the first symptoms of a cold in your flock, give it to every affected bird. It clears the air passages and brings relief with magic quickness. Easily given. Comes in a liquid form and a few drops does the work. Fully guaranteed. Price 50c; Large Size \$1 (Three times 50c size)

For Gapes in Chicks!

When gapes starts in your flock, get the best of it promptly or it may kill all your chicks. Get Trakol and watch it quickly master the situation. Easily given in the drinking water. Guaranteed. Price 50c.

Trakol
For Gapes
In Chicks

Have a Conkey Corner in Your Poultry House



Raising poultry is pleasant and profitable when "good luck" is with you. Good luck, however, is not merely a matter of chance, but of BEING PREPARED. For more than twenty-five years Conkey has been THE POULTRY DOCTOR. Take his advice. Install a Conkey Corner of remedies in your poultry house as insurance against disease, trouble, loss and disappointment.

We sell Conkey's Poultry and Stock Remedies because we know they are reliable and we can guarantee them as follows:

Your money refunded cheerfully if any Conkey remedy does not satisfy.

CONKEY'S POULTRY BOOK FREE if you call at our store, or mailed for 6 cents in stamps.



Conkey's Roup Remedy

When Roup breaks out there's no time to experiment—start treatment at once—the disease is very contagious. Cold, rainy weather and changeable conditions intensify Roup. When birds sneeze, froth in eyes, or run at nose put Conkey's Roup Remedy in the drinking water. Sick birds doctor themselves and others are protected from catching the disease. Better

still, always at the first sign of "roupy weather", place Conkey's Roup Remedy in fountains—it's a great preventive.

PRICES—Pkgs. 30c, 60c, \$1.20; or 35c, 65c, \$1.30 postpaid; 1½ lb. can \$2.50 postpaid; breeder size (5 lbs. lb. can) \$5.75 postpaid. These prices prevail in both Eastern and "Colorado and West" territory.

Conkey's Roup Pills

For treating individual cases and for use at shows when birds develop colds.

PRICES—Pkgs. 30c, 60c, \$1.20; or 35c, 65c, \$1.30 postpaid; breeder size (1000 pills) \$3.00; or \$3.10 postpaid. These prices prevail in both Eastern and "Colorado and West" territory.



Conkey's Canker and Bronchitis Remedy

This splendid remedy checks kerous growths and sores and soon restores the bird to normal. This remedy is Conkey's Specific for bronchitis. Also desirable in treating individual cases of Roup.

EASTERN PRICES: Pkg., 50c; pt., \$1.20; qt., \$2.00; gal., \$7.00. All sent carrying charges extra.

COLORADO and WEST: Pkg., 60c; pt., \$1.45; qt., \$2.40; gal., \$8.00. All sent carrying charges extra.



Conkey's Cholera Remedy

So-called Cholera, bowel troubles, indigestion, diarrhea and kindred ailments often kill a whole flock in a few days. Diarrhea, a drowsy, listless appearance and great thirst—these are the signals to put Conkey's Cholera Remedy in the water.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 25c, 50c, \$1.00; or 30c, 55c, \$1.10 postpaid; breeder size (5 lbs.) \$2.50; or \$2.65 postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 30c, 60c, \$1.20; or 35c, 65c, \$1.30 postpaid; breeder size (5 lbs.) \$3.00; or \$3.15 postpaid.



Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy

Once you have used this old reliable preparation you will never be without it. As a preventive of bowel troubles, White Diarrhea and other digestive complaints, it has given great satisfaction for many years. Once started diarrhetic conditions often sweep away the whole hatch—hundreds of chicks. Play safe—keep this remedy in the drinking water until the danger period is past. This remedy is also recommended as a preventive measure and for treatment of coccidiosis.

PRICES—30c, 60c, \$1.20; or 35c, 65c, \$1.30 postpaid. Breeder size (1200 Tablets), \$4.00; or \$4.10 postpaid. These prices prevail in both Eastern and "Colorado and West" territory.

Conkey's Poultry Laxative

Wherever a laxative or purgative is needed this remedy is just the thing for birds—by varying the dosage you can produce either a mild or a strong effect. Works without a debilitating after-effect. Experts say, and we have found through experiments, that a poultry laxative given every week or two not only keeps birds in better condition but increases the egg yield.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 25c, 50c; or 30c, 55c postpaid; breeder size (5 lbs.), \$2.75; or \$2.90 postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 30c, 60c; or 35c, 65c postpaid; breeder size, \$2.75; or \$2.90 postpaid.



Conkey's Fly Knocker for Cows and Horses

Dairymen, horsemen, cattlemen and sheep raisers declare this remedy the best investment they make; animals free from insects do better in milk and butter fat production, while growing stock unquestionably fattens faster when relieved from disease-spreading insects.

Conkey's Fly Knocker for many years has held the confidence of persons having animals under their care as an "always reliable" repellent.

We sell Conkey's Fly Knocker on this guarantee:

Buy a can; try it for 15 days; then if you are not satisfied we will refund your money.

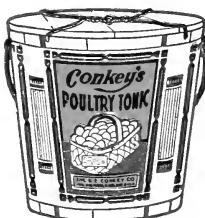
EASTERN PRICES—Cans, qt. 60c; ½ gal. 90c; gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$7.25; 10 gal. \$14.00. Parcel post, express or freight extra.

COLORADO and WEST—Cans, qt. 70c; ½ gal. \$1.15; gal. \$1.75; 5 gal. \$8.00; 10 gal. \$15.50. Parcel post, express or freight extra.

DON'T BREAK THE CONKEY CHAIN

When ordering any remedy by mail always send *postpaid* prices.

Conkey's POULTRY TONIC



Every bird from chick to maturity will be more productive, healthier and more profitable if given a good tonic and regulator. Conkey's Poultry Tonic helps birds to get more out of their feed; they produce more eggs and better flesh on LESS FEED, through better digestion and assimilation.

Conkey's Tonic is all medicine—free from filler, red pepper, and "hot stuff" to overstimulate the birds and break down their health. Conkey's builds on a natural healthy basis, inducing steady and persistent laying. Keeps the young chicks growing, makes molting easy, strengthens the bird for bad weather and generally maintains a high health average.

EASTERN PRICES—Packages, 1½ lbs., 25c; 3½ lbs., 50c; 7 lbs., \$1.00; pails, 12 lbs., \$1.60; 25 lbs., \$3.00; bags, 50 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$9.50. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

COLORADO and WEST—Packages, 1½ lbs., 30c; 3½ lbs., 60c; 7 lbs., \$1.20; pails, 12 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.50; bags, 50 lbs., \$6.00; 100 lbs., \$11.00. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.



Conkey's Gape Remedy

Don't try to extract gapes with a wire or feather when you can get such an effective remedy as Conkey offers. This remedy comprises two powders—both in same box for one price—one sifted over chicks causes them to dislodge the worms in windpipe by coughing, the other is a tonic powder which is mixed in the feed—to help the bird build up its resisting powers.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 25c, 50c; or 30c, 55c postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 30c, 60c; or 35c, 65c postpaid.



Conkey's Poultry Conditioner

Highly concentrated fowl-regulator, blood-purifier and nerve food, to build up birds in a rundown condition or for fowls recovering from disease. Splendid for putting birds in condition for shows, and sustaining them during exhibition.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 25c, 50c; or 30c, 55c postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 30c, 60c; or 35c, 65c postpaid.



Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy

This ointment applied to birds' legs in a few treatments will kill the parasites responsible for the trouble and heal up the legs with a healthy lustre.

EASTERN PRICE—Pkg. 25c; or 30c postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkg. 30c; or 35c postpaid.



Conkey's LICE POWDER

(Contains Sodium Fluoride)

For dusting hens, nests, growing chicks—wherever body lice must be overcome.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 20c, 35c, 75c; pails 12 lbs. \$2.60; 25 lbs. \$5.00. Parcel post, express or freight extra.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 25c, 45c, 90c; pails 12 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$5.75. Parcel post, express or freight extra.

Conkey's Mite Liquid

For painting roosts, fittings, inside of house, nest boxes and wherever mites congregate.

PRICES—Cans, qt. 60c; 2 qt. 90c; gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$7.00. Parcel post, express or freight extra. These prices prevail in both Eastern and "Colorado and West" territory.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment

For overcoming and preventing the murderous head louse which "eats up" baby chicks.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 10c, 25c; or 15c, 30c postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 15c, 30c; or 20c, 35c postpaid.

Conkey's Lice Fix

A preparation in ointment form for fighting body lice. One application lasts a month.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 25c, 50c; or 30c, 55c postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 30c, 60c; or 35c, 65c postpaid.

When ordering any remedy by mail always send *postpaid* prices.

Conkey's NOX-I-CIDE

Dip and Disinfectant



Every poultry yard, farm, home, factory, stable, store, office building—in fact, every place where sanitation is necessary to health—needs Conkey's Nox-i-cide every day in the year.

For poultrymen, Conkey's Nox-i-cide has a large variety of uses as a disinfectant and germicide. It is approved by poultry experts everywhere.

For spraying during the "weekly clean-up," as a preventive of disease and a help in keeping down red mites, ticks, blue bugs, etc., Conkey's Nox-i-cide is practically unexcelled. In fact, some poultrymen declare it to be indispensable, since proper sanitary conditions are the very foundation of successful poultry operations. In addition, Conkey's Nox-i-cide is very effective for washing incubators, brooders, fountains and other utensils.

EASTERN PRICES—Pint 50c; Quart 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon \$1.30; Gallon \$2.00; 5 Gallons \$9.25; 10 Gallons \$17.75. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

COLORADO and WEST—Pint 50c; Quart 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon \$1.30; Gallon \$2.00; 5 Gallons \$9.50; 10 Gallons \$18.00. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

Conkey's Nox-i-cide is also widely used and highly recommended as a dip for hogs, sheep, cattle and other animals. Swine owners are generous in their praise of Conkey's Nox-i-cide for fighting hog lice, both as a dip and as a disinfectant for wallows, houses and general uses.

Try Conkey's Nox-i-cide for household uses—for assisting in driving out ants, destroying odors, routing out bedbugs and cockroaches, for making sinks, cess-pools, garbage containers, etc., sanitary and safe.

A money-back guarantee covers Conkey's Nox-i-cide as well as all other Conkey products. Take a can home and if you are not satisfied we will refund your money.

Conkey's

Sorehead Remedy



For dangerous, contagious sore-head or chicken pox, pigeon pox, warts and pian. Attacks the trouble from two angles—a powder for the blood and a salve for the sores.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 25c, 50c; or 30c, 55c postpaid; breeder size (1 lb. salve, 5 lbs. powder), \$3.50; \$3.65 postpaid; 10 lbs. powder only, \$3.50; \$3.65 postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 30c, 60c; or 35c, 65c postpaid; breeder sizes, \$3.50; \$3.65 postpaid.

Conkey's

Blackhead Remedy



Turkey breeders should have a package on hand as Blackhead is deadly in advanced stages. Should be given regularly to growing poult.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkg. 50c; or 55c postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkg. 60c; or 65c postpaid.

Conkey's

Poultry Worm Remedy



This prescription rids birds of many troublesome worms, thus promoting a return to healthy conditions. Give it as soon as you suspect worms—it will help the whole flock.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 25c, 50c; or 30c, 55c postpaid; breeder size (5 lbs.), \$2.75; or \$2.85 postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 30c, 60c; or 35c, 65c postpaid; breeder size, \$2.75; or \$2.85 postpaid.



Conkey's Poultry Laxative

Wherever a laxative or purgative is needed this remedy is just the thing for birds—by varying the dosage you can produce either a mild or a strong effect. Works without a debilitating after-effect.

Experts say, and we have found through experiments, that a poultry laxative given every week or two not only keeps birds in better condition but also increases the egg yield very materially.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 25c, 50c; or 30c, 55c postpaid; breeder size (5 lbs.), \$2.75 or \$2.90 postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 30c, 60c; or 35c, 65c postpaid; breeder size, \$2.75 or \$2.90 postpaid.

Conkey's

White Diarrhea Remedy



Once you have used this old reliable preparation, you will never be without it. As a preventive of bowel troubles, White Diarrhea and other digestive complaints, it has given great satisfaction for many years.

After getting a start diarrhetic conditions often sweep away the whole hatch—hundreds of chicks. Play safe—keep this remedy in the drinking water until the danger period is past.

This remedy is also recommended as a preventive measure and in treatment of coccidiosis, a diarrhetic condition which attacks chicks similarly to White Diarrhea, but which differs from White Diarrhea in that a principal symptom is bloody droppings rather than white.

PRICES—30c, 60c, \$1.20; or 35c, 65c, \$1.30 postpaid. Breeder size (1200 Tablets), \$4.00; or \$4.10 postpaid. These prices prevail in both Eastern and "Colorado and West" territory.

Symptoms of the most prevalent Poultry Diseases and Ailments

Preserve this Circular. Knowing how to tell what is wrong may save your whole flock some day.

ROUP

Running of the nose and eyes.
Whistle and sneeze when breathing.
Catarrhal odor of breath.
Face swollen—comb pale.
Nostrils closing, canker forms.

WHITE DIARRHEA

First symptoms usually a white, chalky deposit on down below the vent; severe diarrhea, droppings gummy.
Chick droops wings and generally weak.
Eyes listless, and sleepy.

CANKER

Hard swelling on face.
Eye gummed and swollen shut.
Cheesy growth in eye, throat and roof of mouth; breath like Roup.

BRONCHITIS

Fowl rattles, not sneezes in breathing.
Labored breathing; mucus in throat.
Eyes bright, comb red.

CATARRH

Similar to Roup—usually forerunner of Roup.
Gummy deposit around nostrils.
Froth in eyes.
Frequent shaking of head due to irritation.

DIPHTHERIA

False membrane in nostrils, throat, mouth and eyes; membranes bleed when removed.
Breath foul, comb pale.

PIP

Tip of tongue hard. Nostrils usually closed.
Breathe through mouth.

PNEUMONIA

Rapid, labored breathing.
Bloody mucus may show in mouth; high temperature.
Comb dark red or bluish.
Bird sleepy or in comatose condition.

CHOLERA-LIKE DISEASES

Comb dark or bluish. Fowl sleepy.
Feathers rough. Flesh clammy and bloodless.
Droppings showing canary yellow and possibly at times a brown mucus.
Constant diarrhea.
Breath bad and general dejected condition.

SOUR CROP

Crop distended. Soft and full of foul water.
When handled bird belches.
Discomfort plainly visible.

CROP BOUND

Great discomfort. Crop solid and distended.
Bird ravenous and constantly crowding the crop.

BLACKHEAD

Usually develops in young turkeys.
Marked diarrhea. Lack of interest in food.
Head dark in color. General dejected condition.
Wings drooped; legs weak, feathers ruffled.

TUBERCULOSIS

Lack of life. Rapidly loses weight.
High temperature.
Usually violent diarrhea.

LIMBERNECK

Fowl loses partial or full control of neck muscles; head drags on ground if it attempts to walk.
Abdomen swollen, vent usually distended and bloody mucus exudes.

GAPES

Chick gapes constantly; stands eyes closed; trembles.
Rapidly weakens.

CHICKEN POX or SOREHEAD

Wart-like scabs on comb, face and wattles.
Often accompanied by Roup symptoms.

FAVUS

Scaly gray spots on comb and face.
Grow in numbers until entire comb, face and neck are covered.

RHEUMATISM

Stiff joints. Muscles contracted.
Toes sometimes drawn under foot.
Bird walks stiffly and lame.

BUMBLEFOOT

Foot swollen. Hard calloused place on bottom of foot.
Foot very sore and may be very dark or bluish above the toes.

COCCIDIOSIS

Attacks chicks and adults.
Diarrhea yellow, frothy—bloody.
Condition—dull, weak, sleepy.

LEG WEAKNESS

Chicks wobbly on legs. Sit down to eat.
Drag along on hocks.

INTESTINAL WORMS

Ravenous appetite with rapid loss in weight.
Slight diarrhea, worms in droppings.
Lameness.

CONSTIPATION

Dullness, loss of appetite.
Birds arch the back, walk stiffly; straining at vent.

BROODER PNEUMONIA (Aspergillosis)

Slight catarrh, fast breathing, with croupy rattle; weakness and excessive thirst. Great weakness.

LICE, MITES, TICKS, FLEAS

Restlessness and ruffled plumage.
Fowls pick and scratch themselves, always dusting.
Chicks listless and weak with bowel troubles.

LIVER TROUBLE

Loss of appetite; sluggish.
Comb pales then rapidly turns dark purple.
Droppings yellow.

Conkey's 80-Page Poultry Book FREE

Describes diseases in detail, prescribes treatment; tells how to raise poultry; housing, culling of hens, feeding, how to raise chicks, etc. Ask at store for free copy or send 6c to us or to The G. E. Conkey Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

BABY FOOD FOR BABY CHICKS



A dozen years ago old chick raising methods were revolutionized by the introduction of

Pratts.

Buttermilk Baby Chick Food

the original "baby food for baby chicks." As a result it is today possible to raise every liveable chick by using this splendid feed for the first three or four weeks of a chick's life. That is the critical period when the use of Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food will more than pay for itself in the extra chicks you save.

Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food is made of the most carefully selected, high grade ingredients skillfully prepared so that it is mechanically predigested. It furnishes everything needed for health, growth and a sturdy foundation. Leg weakness, diarrhea and other chick troubles are unknown where Pratts is used.

Don't waste time, chicks or money on imitations of Pratts. We guarantee it will give complete satisfaction. In 25c. and 50c. pkgs. and in 10, 14, 25, 50 and 100 lb. bags.

Pratts.

Buttermilk Baby Chick Food

"Life Insurance for Chicks"

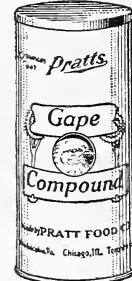
PRATTS PREPARATIONS MEAN HEALTH

For Health and Eggs



Pratts, Poultry Regulator

has no equal. It is the world's original poultry regulator and has been the standard for over 50 years. Not a dope or stimulant but a natural tonic supplying numerous health necessities required by heavy laying hens and breeding stock. Tones up the system, regulates bowels, aids digestion, sharpens appetite, wards off disease and increases vitality. Added to any mash it makes more eggs. Use it the year round and make bigger profits. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money back. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 pkgs. 12 lb. pail \$1.65; 25 lb. pail \$3.00; 50 lb. drum \$5.50; 100 lb. drum \$10.00.



Pratts, Condition Tablets

Not only for show birds but for all fowls that are out of condition and need toning up. Valuable for treating individual birds that are "off their feed." Efficient in treating colds, liver and digestive troubles. Always keep a box at hand. 25c. and 50c. per pkg.

Pratts, Bronchitis Tablets

afford quick relief for wheezing, rattling and whistling in the throat. Keep a box on hand and prevent further trouble or losses. 25c. and 50c. per box.



Pratts, Gape Compound

made in two forms for either external or internal use. Equally effective and a safe and quick remedy for gapes in chicks. Use it as a preventive and avoid heavy losses from this trouble. Fully guaranteed. 25c. and 50c. pkgs.



Pratts, Powdered Lice Killer

A powerful and economical lice killer that quickly rids your fowls of these profit eating pests. Use it on the poultry, in the nests and dust boxes, etc. Also used to free horses, cows, sheep, dogs, cats, etc., from lice, fleas and other vermin. Easy, safe and effective to the highest degree.

In handy sifter top cans 25c. and 50c.



Have a Poultry Medicine Chest

and in it keep a supply of remedies that will enable you to treat disease just as soon as you notice it. A few hours delay may lose you valuable fowls. Pratts Poultry Remedies are guaranteed, so keeping a supply on hand is cheap health insurance for your fowls.

Pratts

Pratts, Special Compound

For all sorts of digestive troubles commonly known as "cholera," such as indigestion, diarrhea, sour crop, dysentery, etc. this remedy offers a safe, sure and quick relief. Can be used as a preventive as well as remedy. Always have a package in your poultry medicine chest. 25c. and 50c. per pkg.



POULTRY HEALTH MEANS PROFIT

Cleanliness Means Poultry Health

Pratts, Poultry Disinfectant



Insures poultry health. A cheap, powerful, non-poisonous disinfectant. A gallon makes a barrel of disinfecting solution. Use it freely. Spray it about the poultry houses, roosts, dropping boards, nests and wherever a strong disinfectant is needed. Acts as a deodorizer, germicide, and liquid lice killer. Effective in the treatment of roup, colds and contagious diseases.

1 qt. 55c.; 2 qts. 90c.; 1 gallon \$1.50.

Pratts,

Roup Remedy

(Tablets or Powder)

use it as a treatment or preventive. An easy powerful remedy with a long record of success in the treatment of colds, roup, diphtheria, catarrh, etc. Keep a box always at hand, guaranteed to give satisfaction.

25c. and 50c. pkgs.



Pratts,

White Diarrhea Remedy

Use this in the chicks drinking water for the first ten days and you will avoid losses from white diarrhea and like bowel troubles. This is "life insurance," for chicks that will save you dollars. Very easy to use and fully guaranteed.

25c. and 50c. pkgs.

Pratts,

Sore Head Chicken Pox Remedy

A safe, sure and powerful remedy that will prevent as well as cure this disease. Tones up the system, heals the sores and prevents spread of the disease. Easy to use, you should always keep a package in your chest so you can treat your hens promptly. It may mean saving your flock.

30c. and 60c. per pkg.



Pratts, Red Mite Special

is a powerful preparation put up specially to rid flocks of red mites, ticks, blue bugs, fleas and like blood sucking vermin. It should be sprayed or painted on the roosts, dropping boards, nest boxes, and in all cracks. One application is effective for months. Many times more powerful and effective than ordinary liquid lice killers.

1 quart 50c.; 1/2 gallon 90c.; 1 gallon \$1.50.



Pratts, Scaly Leg Ointment

A simple, strong, guaranteed ointment, easy to apply, that will quickly cure the most stubborn case of scaly leg. Don't have lame birds that don't lay, use this ointment and have a healthy flock. 30c. and 60c. per can.

Head Lice Ointment

Rub a little of this special ointment on the head and under the wings of each little chick and you will not only avoid losses from head lice but also

have stronger, healthier chicks. 30c. per can.



Here's What Pratts Guaranteed Means

Pratts are the oldest and largest manufacturers of stock and poultry preparations in America. They have had over half a century's experience and their remedies have been in successful world-wide use on the largest and smallest flocks and herds. Therefore every Pratt Remedy is guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money will be refunded.

Pratts,

Pratts, HANDY CHART OF POULTRY DISEASES

BRAIN—Congestion of

Dizziness
Staggering
Twisting head
Use Pratts Poultry Regulator.

BRONCHITIS

Difficult breathing
Whistling or rattling in throat
Use Pratts Bronchitis Tablets.

CANKER

Cheesy patches in throat
Use Pratts Poultry Disinfectant.

CHICKEN POX or "SOREHEAD"

Scabs or sores on head and comb
Use Pratts Sore-head Chicken Pox Preparation.

"CHOLERA"

A term applied to bowel and digestive troubles
Use Pratts Special Compound.

COLDS

Watery or swollen eyes
Nasal discharge
Sneezing
Use Pratts Roup Tablets.

DEPLUMING MITE

Patches bare of feathers
Use Pratts Lice Salve.

DIPHTHERIA

Similar to roup
Gray patches in throat
Fever
Use Roup Tablets.

DIARRHEA

Use Pratts Special Compound.

GAPES (in chicks)

Gasping, choking, coughing
Red, thread like worms in windpipe
Use Pratts Gape Compound.

INDIGESTION

Watery at mouth
Darkened comb
Use Pratts Special Compound.

LEG WEAKNESS (in chicks)

Too high brooder-heat
Improper food
Use Pratts Baby Chick Food.

LIVER DISEASES

Listlessness
Darkened comb
Use Pratts Poultry Regulator

"PASTING UP" (in chicks)

Chilling
Improper feeding
Use Pratts Baby Chick Food.

"PIP"

Cough
Hardened tongue
Use Pratts Condition Tablets.

RHEUMATISM

Lameness
Swollen joints
Use Pratts Liniment.

ROUP

Nasal discharge
Foul odor
Swollen eyes and face
Use Pratts Roup Tablets.

SCALY LEGS

Scaly, rough legs
Use Pratts "Scaly" Leg Ointment.

VENT GLEET

Sore vent
Offensive discharge
Use Pratts Poultry Disinfectant.

WHITE DIARRHEA (in chicks)

Sleepy, droopy
Short backs, long heads
Use Pratts White Diarrhea Tablets.

LICE

Restless, picking
Shaking heads
Unthriftness
Use Pratts Powdered Lice Killer or Pratts Lice Ointment.

RED MITES

Pale combs, weakness
Loss of weight
Use Pratts Red Mite Special.

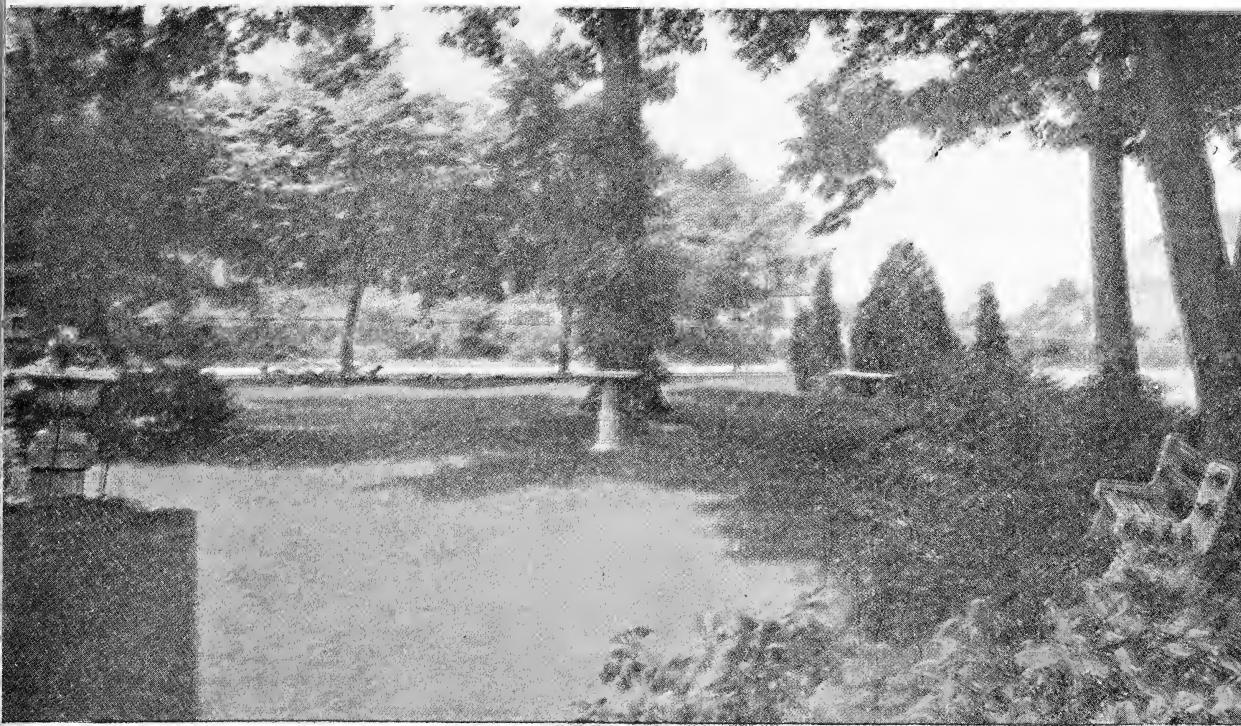
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53 YEARS
OF
SERVICE

Extra Order Sheets and Return Envelopes Furnished on Request

By carefully checking this list before sending your order, a great saving may be made in transportation cost, and you may also find that an important and an immediate necessity has been omitted.

Garden Seeds **Plants** Fertilizers Insecticides Seed Sowers **Poultry Remedies**
 Field Seeds **Lawn Grass** Inoculating Sprayers **Poultry Foods** **Incubators and**
 Flower Seeds **Bulbs** Cultures Garden Tools and Supplies **Brooders**

When Ordering Write Below The names of several of your neighbors or friends who have not received our catalog but who you believe might order from us. For your kindness we shall be glad to send you some extra seeds along with your order.



How to Make and Care for Lawns

As in house-building, so in the making of a lawn—a good foundation must be secured, or the rest of the work will be entirely wasted, and too great care cannot be exercised, since the roots must be able to penetrate quite eighteen inches in order to keep the grasses growing through the scorching days of July, August and September. A good lawn well made will remain in good condition with a minimum of care for many years; start right. Give a liberal application of nitrogenous fertilizer, Wizard sheep manure being especially recommended. Plow or spade the ground deep, at the same time working in an abundance of decayed vegetable matter, such as "woods mold," decayed litter, or thoroughly rotten stable manure, **avoiding the use of fresh stable manure**, as it invariably carries seeds of weeds and noxious grasses. Too much humus cannot be added. Lime the ground to overcome acidity, using hydrated lime at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the acre, or 10 pounds to 100 square feet for small plots. The good lawn grasses will not thrive on sour (acid) soil, and it is safe to say that all city lawns are sour. Harrow or rake the ground very thoroughly, so, if possible, to completely pulverize it as deep as plowed, until all elevations and depressions have been removed.

Rake the seeds in lightly, following with a roller of med-

ium weight, a firmly rolled surface being absolutely necessary if the ground be dry; small areas may readily be packed firm by the back of a spade. Sowings made in the fall, from the first of September to the middle of November, are most successful, but if deferred until spring, sowings may be made in February, March, April and May.

When the grass is well set, about 4 inches high, it should be cut with a sickle or mown with the machine set to avoid cutting too closely, 2 inches at least being left above the root. After that a cutting every 10 days and an occasional rolling will make the grass finer, strengthen the turf and keep all rank-growing weeds in check. In the heat of summer the mower should be arranged so as to leave ample protection to the roots. Watering must be done with discretion. Unless the drainage is perfect, it is much more injurious to give too much water than to neglect watering altogether, and an occasional saturation is much better than the daily sprinkling commonly thought beneficial. If bare spots appear, they may be patched by breaking the ground about 10 inches deep, smoothing the surface and raking in double the usual allowance of seed. To maintain the vigor and color of the grass a light top dressing of sheep manure or bone meal 2 to 3 times a year is advisable.

"TRUE BLUE" EVERGREEN MIXED LAWN GRASS

In the South we often have trouble in getting good lawns because it has been found that no one grass will give satisfactory results at all seasons and on all soils. By careful experiments we have succeeded in getting a combination of grasses that will produce an evergreen lawn, giving permanency and beauty of sward. By the use of this **Evergreen Mixed Lawn Grass Seed**, a rich, velvety lawn can be made and maintained. It is better adapted to the different soils, and stands the heat and drought of summer as well as the severe cold, better than the various mixtures so commonly offered.

It should be kept in mind when comparing prices that this mixture is all of the choicest, cleanest and heaviest seeds. Nothing but the best of Blue Grass, Red Top, Crested Dogstail, Creeping Bent Grass, Perennial Rye Grass and White Dutch Clover is used in our mixture. It produces a beautiful and enduring turf without light worthless chaff or cheap quick growing seeds that are only of

temporary value. It is just as free from obnoxious weeds as it is possible to have it, for we buy only clean, tested seed. If weeds come up in the newly sown lawn, it is because weed seeds were already in the ground, where they sometimes remain dormant for many years. We feel fully justified in stating that it is the best Lawn Grass procurable at any price. One pound will sow a space 10 by 3 feet (or 300 square feet); 75 to 90 pounds to an acre.

Price of Seed—Postpaid: Lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.35; 10 lbs. \$4.50. Not prepaid: Lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.15; 10 lbs. \$4.25; .25 lbs. \$10.00; 100 lbs. \$38.00



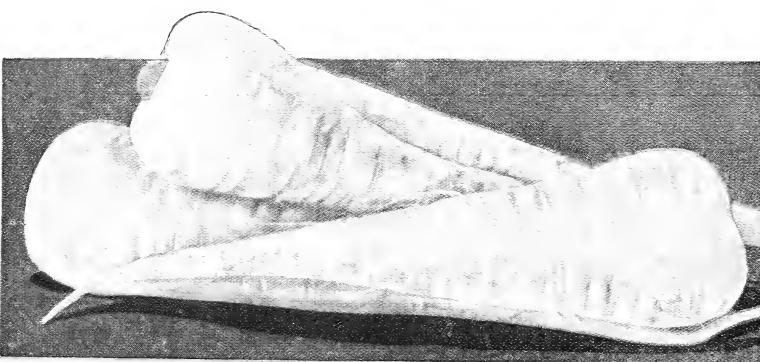


SEEDS
FOR
SOUTHERN
PLANTERS
1926



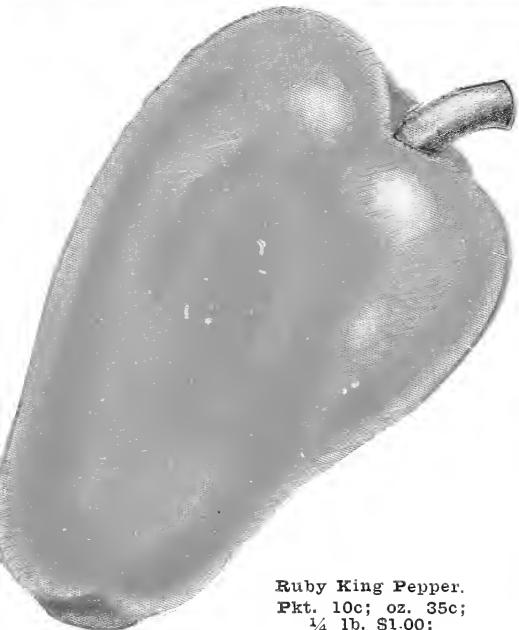
Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1b. 85c.

COVER COLLECTION
One packet each of these
Four Choice Vegetables
for
25 cts. Postpaid.

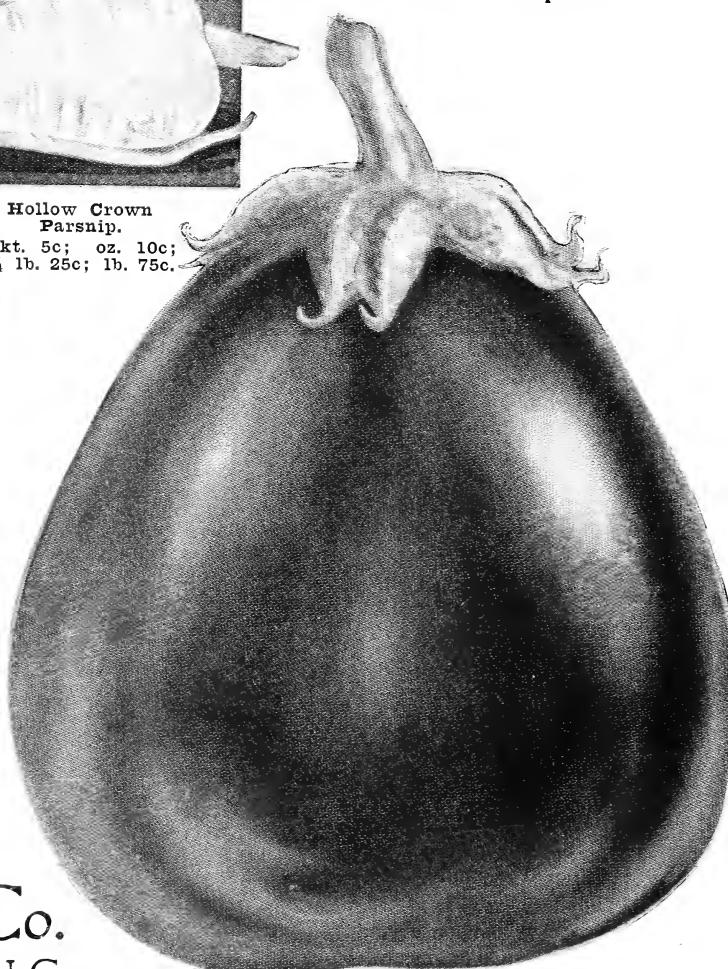


Hollow Crown
Parsnip.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c.



Ruby King Pepper.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00;
1b. \$3.25.



Black Beauty Egg Plant.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1b. \$5.00.

Buxton White Seed Co.
The Live Seed House, Elizabeth City, N.C.